INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1980

PARIS: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temp. [illegible]. Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 10-17 (50-63). [illegible]: Tuesday, fair. Temp. 19-29 (64-84). [illegible]. cloudy. Temps. 14-18 (57-64). NEW [illegible]: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 19-24 (66-75).

[illegible] WEATHER DATA — PAGE 16

[illegible]rez Shakes Up Cabinet, [illegible]places 2 Key Ministers

s M. Markham

Sept. 8 (NYT) — [illegible]nal popularity at an [illegible] Premier Adolfo [illegible] completed a major [illegible]is Cabinet, jettison- [illegible]oversial deputy pre- [illegible]omic affairs and in- [illegible]everal so-called "bar- [illegible] government party [illegible]ir differences with its

[illegible]ping of the Cabinet, [illegible]en in the works since [illegible]fifth since Mr. Suarez [illegible]y King Juan Carlos in [illegible] Spain toward repre- [illegible]ocracy. The premier [illegible]oint attempted to per- [illegible]rate Catalan group to [illegible]abinet and give his mi- [illegible]ument a broader base.

[illegible] of the Catalan group, [illegible] was known to believe [illegible]urez's days as premier [illegible]nbered, and that asso- [illegible] him would not at this [illegible]ce his position in [illegible] Catalonia. But Mr. [illegible]ly middle-class party, [illegible] Convergence, may [illegible]urez's center-right Un-

UPI

Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca

Mr. Perez-Llorca, 39, a lawyer and a leftist militant in his student days, will take over the Foreign Ministry just as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe begins its preliminary sessions here. As a Suarez loyalist, Mr. Perez-Llorca was thought likely to give a sharper definition to foreign policy, particularly if the government decides to move Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Scapegoat

One of the most important elements of the reshuffle was the departure of Fernando Abril Martorell, an old friend of Mr. Suarez who since 1977 has held the title of deputy premier. Mr. Abril Martorell, who had been in overall charge of the floundering economy, put in a disastrous parliamentary performance during a Socialist-initiated censure motion in May, but many saw him today as a scapegoat for the government's sinking esteem in the nation.

Replacing him in the post of deputy premier for economic affairs was Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, who had been minister in charge of Spain's entry into the European Economic Community and who has deep ties to the country's business community.

One aim of this appointment was to encourage and stimulate domestic investors, who have shown little confidence in Mr. Suarez's past governments. But the departure of Mr. Abril Martorell deprives the premier of a confidant in a key political post. Mr. Calvo-Sotelo is a strong, independent personality and has at times been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Suarez.

Substituting for Mr. Perez-Llorca as minister for regional affairs is Rodolfo Martin Villa, a powerful "baron" who had served as interior minister in the first two Suarez governments and played an important role in the parliamentary elections of 1977 and 1979. Mr. Martin Villa, who has broad network of functionaries loyal to him in the state apparatus, was civil governor of Barcelona in 1974, and is expected to enlarge slowly the regional powers of the Catalan administration headed by Mr. Pujol.

But Mr. Martin Villa is expected to grant only piecemeal autonomy to the restive Basque region and far less to other parts of the country that have been demanding home rule.

The last important "baron" to be incorporated today was Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, leader of the governing party's "social

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

ion of the Democratic Center on specific votes in parliament.

A decision of some consequence was the replacement of Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, who has held his job since 1976, by Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca, a subtle politician close to Mr. Suarez.

United Press International

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, wearing sunglasses, leads U.S. Gen. William Rogers, left rear, Allied supreme military commander, and West German Defense Minister Hans Apel, right rear, in an inspection of an honor guard at ceremonies opening NATO maneuvers.

Military Maneuvers Launched By NATO, Warsaw Pact Troops

From Agency Dispatches

GUETERSLOH, West Germany, Sept. 8 — Some of the largest NATO maneuvers ever held on German soil started today with a warning from the Allied commander in Europe that Western military strength is crucial to the defense of "our way of life." At the same time, East German Communist leader Erich Honecker launched the first joint Warsaw Pact maneuvers in East Germany for 10 years with an appeal for East-West detente and disarmament in the coming decade.

NATO maneuvers involving 100,000 American and British troops were launched with a ceremony at the British Royal Air Force base at Guetersloh, 75 miles north of Bonn.

About 40,000 Warsaw Pact troops have been reported massed to take part in the exercises this week in northern East Germany near Poland's Baltic coast. Among them are an elite Soviet armored "guards unit" whose members belong to the Communist youth organization Comsomol and represent various nationalities in the Soviet Union, the East German news agency reported. Polish, East German and Czechoslovak troops are among the other Soviet-bloc forces at the maneuvers, according to reports from East Germany.

Intentions in Poland

In West Germany, U.S. Gen. William Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said he does not believe the Russians will intervene with troops in Poland, where the Communist government is faced with scattered strikes despite settlements with shipyard workers and coal miners.

"I don't believe there is a motivation on the part of the Soviet Union to intervene in Poland," Gen. Rogers said. He said he did not believe the Warsaw Pact exercise could be used to disguise troop movements to Poland.

Western military experts said the Warsaw Pact maneuvers, like the NATO exercises, were planned far in advance. The war games had no direct link to unrest in Poland, they said.

Mr. Honecker addressed troops from all seven pact member states and a gathering of thousands of local people in the garrison town of Potsdam to mark the beginning of a weeklong air, land and sea exercise.

"What now has to be achieved is the continuation of detente in the 1980s linked with a switch toward disarmament," Mr. Honecker said. "We are ready for concrete deeds to anchor peace and to help improve the international situation."

Flanked by defense ministers and army chiefs from the Soviet bloc, he defended the maneuvers, called "Brotherhood-in-Arms 80," as a necessary measure to keep Warsaw Pact armies at an adequate level to counter the might of the Western NATO alliance. But he made no mention of NATO's maneuvers.

Mr. Honecker accused the West, and in particular the United States and West Germany, of raising the danger of war by increasing military budgets and "interfering in internal affairs in the Near and Middle East, Europe, and elsewhere." But his attacks on the West were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Withdrawals from Cambodia, Afghanistan Urged

Asia-Pacific Meeting Addresses 2 Crises

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (AP) — The leaders of 16 Asian and Pacific nations today concluded a five-day regional conference by calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and expressing concern over the crisis in Afghanistan.

But although Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that the conference agreed that "Soviet troops should withdraw" from Afghanistan, the conference's final document reflected India's insistence on persuasion rather than condemnation to achieve the withdrawal.

"The Soviets themselves say they want to withdraw — on certain conditions — so we have to see whether it is possible to create conditions that would be satisfactory all around," Mrs. Gandhi said at a news conference at the conclusion of the conference.

The conference's communique named neither the Soviet Union nor Vietnam in the resolutions about Afghanistan and Cambodia.

'Aggressors on Notice'

Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew told the opening session Thursday that the conference should explicitly "put all aggressors on notice that we shall support those who are attacked, whatever the pretext ..."

Australia also condemned the Soviet intervention and the pro-Soviet Vietnamese regime. But Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who started the regional Asia-Pacific meetings at Sydney two years ago, also encouraged persuasion rather than dispute.

Mrs. Gandhi, host to the conference, said that India already had discussed the intervention with Moscow and added, "We can only play the part of trying to persuade people."

The communique called for political solutions in Afghanistan and Cambodia to uphold the independence and sovereignty of the two countries in which Russian and Vietnamese troops, respectively, are currently present. Vietnam and the Soviet Union are trying to help *the current regimes put down* internal rebellions.

Peace and Security

The final communique said that the chiefs of state warned against "the use of force in international relations and intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states."

"The heads of government were convinced of the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia," it said. Vietnam sent troops to Cambodia in 1978 to oust former Premier Pol Pot and install the Heng Samrin government.

"The situation which existed affected the peace and security of the whole region," the communique said. It called for a political solution which would ensure Cambodia's sovereignity, independence and neutrality.

It admitted that the leaders differed over the circumstances leading to the Afghan crisis but added that if the problem is not settled, "a further deterioration, including a possibility of great power confrontation is unavoidable."

The communique sharply attacked superpower military presence in the Indian Ocean region "despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland states." It appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to take "active and effective steps to remove existing sources of tension in the area."

Mrs. Gandhi presided over the conference's mostly closed meetings. Other nations represented in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

Losses Reportedly Heavy In Battle in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (AP) — Heavy casualties have been reported on both sides in an advance by Soviet forces against Afghan rebels holding a strategic mountain valley northeast of Kabul.

Afghan and foreign sources said that the air and ground attack by special Soviet counter-guerrilla units and 500 Afghan tribal mercenaries was launched in the deep, winding Panjshir valley late last month. They said it produced some of the heaviest fighting since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in December.

The sources said the Russians apparently were trying to take the valley before the first snowfall in November. They said it was their 13th attempt. Anti-Communist tribesmen have controlled the valley since the first Communist government took over Kabul in April, 1978, they said.

A source in Kabul, who has been accurate in the past, quoted travelers as saying that rebel Panjshir tribesmen held off the attack for two days before Soviet motorized infantry and armored units, backed by formidable air support, advanced in bloody fighting from Gulbahar, at the mouth of the valley, to Rokha, 20 miles away.

Troops landed on mountaintops by helicopter closed in on the rebels from above while others attacked from below, according to the reports.

The travelers reportedly said they saw 10 Soviet helicopter gunships and two airplanes shot down, and reported that many of the 400 Soviet tanks and armored vehicles in the attack were destroyed or trapped in the area.

From 20 to 30 percent of the buildings in the 20-mile-stretch were said to have bee destroyed by Soviet bombardment and shelling.

The sources said most of the 500 mercenaries, from Paktia Province in southeast Afghanistan, were killed. They reportedly were hired by the Russians for more than 10 times as much as the monthly wage of $12.50-$15 paid Afghan army troops.

Western journalists have been expelled from Afghanistan and no confirmation of the reports was available.

Kabul radio reported yesterday that Afghan President Babrak Karmal said once again that the Russians would withdraw from Afghanistan if his government received international guarantees of non-interference from neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad, Pakistan, reported that a high-ranking Soviet military delegation arrived in Kabul to review the performance of the Soviet troops.

Guide to 'Gulag' Published

Dissident Explains How to Get to Soviet Prisons

By Hanns Neuerbourg

GENEVA (AP) — A Soviet dissident has published a guidebook for "an unusual voyage to the camps of the Gulag Archipelago," the network of Soviet prisons and psychiatric wards made famous by exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

"Travel Guide, U.S.S.R." is a sardonic compilation of hundreds of addresses, maps, drawings and tips on taking pictures. Author Avraham Shifrin, who lives in Israel, says in a foreword that the guide is intended to advise Western tourists on how to get — or try to get — to some 2,000 facilities where he says Soviet officials house political prisoners.

The Soviet Union claims it only jails dissidents who violate Soviet laws. The Russians discourage contact between dissidents and Westerners.

Knowledgeable sources in Moscow said anyone can walk up to detention facilities in Moscow, but they would not be allowed to enter without official permission.

Outside Moscow

Other prisons and the vast majority of labor camps are located outside Moscow in areas closed to foreigners, the observers said. Soviet regulations bar the photographing of government institutions.

But the guidebook, published here, includes tips on how to visit such spots as Moscow's Lubyanka prison, where Mr. Solzhenitsyn was held before his banishment, and how to get to the 3,000-inmate "rigid discipline" camp near Okha in the northern part of the island of Sakhalin.

The guidebook tells a traveler interested in visiting, say, the jail in Tallinn, Soviet Estonia, to take streetcar No. 1 or 2 to the Sur-Patarej stop. And in the port city of Vladivostok, a "general discipline" camp can be seen, the book says, "on the left side of the road leading out of the city to the town of Ussuriysk."

Four camps are said to be located in the the Altai mountain range in Soviet Asia, where the guidebook warns wintertime temperatures can drop to more than 100 degrees below zero. Those camps "can be reached only by car," the guide cautions. The camp at Vorkuta, north of the Arctic circle, cannot be reached at all because the region is off limits to foreigners.

Prominent Inmates

Detailed maps of prisons include that of Vladimir, about 100 miles north of Moscow, which the author says held such prominent inmates as the mysteriously missing Swedish banker Raoul Wallenberg, U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, dissident Vladimir Bukovsky and Stalin's son, Vassily.

In Vilnius, Soviet Lithuania, tourists are told to take "trolleybus 2 to the psychiatric hospital" and are urged to look up the "chief physician, Glauberson" and ask him about "the fate of the prisoners" held there. It also lists other names, telephone numbers and private addresses of physicians and prison camp commanders at other detention centers.

Suggested photo trips include Kamenka, about 240 miles south of Moscow — "a comfortable ride either by train or car" — where about 400 inmates can be seen working in quarries "in striped garb like that of Nazi concentration camp inmates."

"There is no Soviet law prohibiting visits of labor camps and prisons," Mr. Shifrin says in the foreword. "Ask the administration of every detention center for permission to visit a political prisoner. You will probably be refused such a meeting but the rumor of your visit will reach the prisoners and give them moral support."

INSIDE

Proposition 13

More than two years ago, California voters approved tax-slashing Proposition 13, provoking warnings that local governments and public education would be drastically affected. Today, spending is higher than ever. Page 3.

China Reform

In Peking, China's leaders have outlined a pragmatic approach to progress that in essence seems intended to graft capitalistic methods onto a planned economy. Page 4.

Insulin and DNA

Gene splicers in England report that human insulin manufactured by genetically altered bacteria appears to be safe and effective when injected into humans. Page 7.

Muskie Cautiously Backs Poland's New Leadership

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT) — U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, in the administration's first public evaluation of the latest political shifts in Poland, said yesterday that the new Communist Party leader, Stanislaw Kania, was likely to "give comfort" to the Soviet Union while also keeping the commitments made to the Polish workers.

Asked if the naming of Mr. Kania, who has been in charge of security matters, to replace Edward Gierek as party first secretary did not presage a crackdown in Poland, Mr. Muskie said he did not think so, noting that Mr. Kania, in his initial statements, had said he would honor Mr. Gierek's concessions that ended the recent strikes "to the full."

Mr. Muskie said he agreed with a description of Mr. Kania as a conservative and a pragmatist. This "suggests that he may give comfort to the Soviets, but at the *same time determine to keep the* commitments that Gierek made to the workers," he said.

In a television interview, Mr. Muskie said that, while he had no information to doubt that Mr. Gierek had had a heart attack — as announced by Polish authorities — the former party leader "had expended a great deal of his political capital" not only within Poland but toward the Soviet Union by his handling of the two-month crisis.

"At that point maybe his health was such as to provide a rational explanation for a change in leadership," he said.

'Difficult Period'

Mr. Muskie seemed to go out of his way not to criticize the new Polish leadership. He stressed that the United States should continue its economic help to Poland because the Polish leadership is "going through a very difficult period and their economic situation would impose strains on these new arrangements that they have worked out with their workers."

Mr. Muskie made these other points:

- On Iran, there are signs that the Tehran authorities "are beginning to think of actually debating the hostage issue." And he said that this may produce a dialogue with the United States on how to resolve the crisis.
- On President Carter's new policy for targeting nuclear strikes against military sites as well as urban areas, he said he now supported it. Mr. Muskie had earlier complained of not being consulted about the new presidential directive and had reserved his opinion until he was thoroughly briefed.
- He confirmed that he would meet in New York on Sept. 25 with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to begin discussions on reducing each side's medium-range nuclear forces in Europe. "That may be the only positive development that comes out of that meeting," he said. The United States hopes that, after the Muskie-Gromyko talks, formal discussions can begin in mid-October.
- Defending his stated role as a "political" secretary of state, he said he would not campaign on a partisan basis but claimed that, because foreign policy was a political act, it must be debated "in a political campaign."

Careful Statement

Mr. Muskie's comments on Poland appeared to represent an American endorsement of Mr. Kania, or at least were carefully stated to avoid even the suggestion of criticism.

His remarks differed from some initial intelligence estimates made available to some reporters Saturday that characterized Mr. Kania as a hard-liner, who had little tolerance for dissidents in Polish society and who was reportedly opposed to the visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II.

Because Mr. Kania, as a party secretary, was in charge of security and church matters, the intelligence estimates suggested he may have been put into power through Soviet pressure, and that some of the liberal gains made by the strikers, including free and independent trade unions, might be in doubt.

Poli[illegible] Persis[illegible]

Visits G[illegible]

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW, Sept. 8 — Poland's new Communist Party boss Stanislaw Kania met today with local officials in Gdansk, where the shipyard strikes were centered. Meanwhile thousands of workers in other parts of the country, defying government warnings, were reported still on strike with demands ranging from the dismissal of local party officials to religious instruction at state schools.

The PAP news agency reported that Mr. Kania was meeting with local officials but did not provide details. The official photographic agency CAF earlier said the purpose of Mr. Kania's trip to the shipbuilding region was to meet with strike leaders.

CAF also reported that Mr. Kania would travel tomorrow to the southern industrial town of Katowice, another center of labor unrest. Mr. Kania today toured the "Paris Commune" shipyard at Gdynia, near Gdansk, PAP said.

A spokesman for the dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR) said that the WSK state aircraft factory, one of Poland's biggest, had joined a list of enterprises on strike. KOR also said that municipal transport workers in Lock, northwest of Warsaw, and workers at a communications factory in Swidnik, in southeastern Poland, joined the ranks of strikers today.

Warsaw radio warned that the workers' new demands could jeopardize concessions granted in the labor unrest which culminated in last weekend's replacement of Communist Party chief Edward Gierek with Mr. Kania. The switch [illegible] officia[illegible] Gierek [illegible]

The ra[illegible] were conti[illegible] ern industri[illegible] near the Soviet [illegible], as well as in the towns of Kamienna Gora, Olzko, Elk and Tarnow. Strikes in a number of other places had been settled, the radio added.

General Strike

Dissident sources said a virtual general strike paralyzed Bialystok. Workers in at least one factory reportedly added 24 new demands to the list of 21 already granted by the government after the earlier massive strikes. Key concessions given workers in the agreements ending those strikes were the right *to form independent trade unions* and the right to strike, which have not been granted in any other Soviet bloc nation.

A leading Communist editor made a television appeal tonight for an end to the strikes, which he said further weakened Poland's ailing economy. Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor of the party weekly Polityka, said the concessions won by workers on the Baltic coast and Silesia applied to the entire country.

At a press conference in Warsaw devoted to Poland's economic performance, Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel said that workers in Mielec, who had remained on strike, had been supposed to return to work at noon today but added that he did not know whether they had actually done so.

A KOR spokesman said later the strikers there had reached an agreement in principle after talks with a government team headed by a deputy engineering minister. But they would remain on strike until the accord had been formally signed and sealed.

Mr. Kisiel, who is Poland's planning commission chief, also said today that the country would repay its debts to the West, which the official said total more than $20 billion at the moment, although he gave no precise figure. Asked whether the Polish government was considering rescheduling the debts, Mr. Kisiel told a press conference: "We don't expect a moratorium. We will pay our debts like a Swiss watch."

According to a congressional report published in Washington yes-

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is registered under the act and is listed as performing legal and other services for the Guatemalans.

In April, when Amigos had a large delegation in Washington to attend the Latin section of the American Chambers of Commerce convention, the group hired the Hoxter firm from New York to arrange a dinner with journalists interested in Latin America.

Amigos members, including several U.S. citizens with investments in Guatemala, sought to convince the journalists that many news reports from there were distorted and and that they exaggerated the extent of rights violations.

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Page 3

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(Continued on Page 2, Col.1)

One Man's F

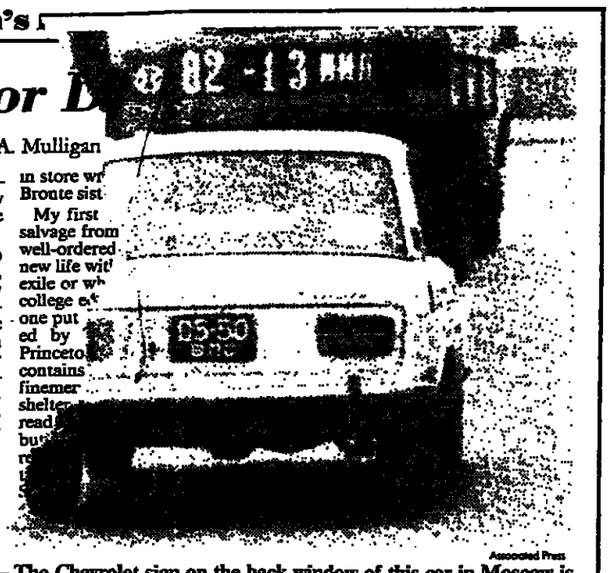
Booked for D

By Hugh A. Mulligan

RIDGEFIELD, Conn. (AP) — War clouds gathered swiftly over the French Riviera in the late summer of 1939.

When Senegalese troops set up road blocks along the Corniche, William Somerset Maugham knew that the end of his inflexible well-ordered life at Villa Mauresque was at hand (breakfast tray with newspapers at 8, bathe, go over menus with cook, write in den until 12:45, cold dry martini followed by lunch, nap at 2:30, then golf, tennis or correspondence depending on the weather, dinner at 8, preceeded by another cold, dry martini . . .).

On Sept. 1, Germany invaded Poland. Jean, the chauffeur, was called up by the French army. Ernest, the butler, returned to Switzerland for mobilization. One d Maugham saw an antiaircraft tery nestled in the rocks at Ferrat. Soon after soldiers w ced on the golf course e following June, as



Associated Press

— The Chevrolet sign on the back window of this car in Moscow is not, is the most popular private passenger car in the Soviet Union.

Strike Continue as Kania Visits Gdansk

(Continued from Page 1)

terday, Poland's debts could double by 1985.

Mr. Kania, in his first public statement after assuming power, said Saturday that the concessions granted the strikers in their historic agreement with the government would be honored.

A Catholic church spokesman said today, however, that it appeared the government would not fulfill one of the demands — broadcast on state radio of Sunday Mass — as soon as strike leaders expected. One of the 21 demands agreed to by the government was for the radio broadcast of Sunday services, also long a demand of the influential Roman Catholic Church.

Baltic strike leader Lech Walesa told Polish primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski at a breakfast meeting yesterday that these broadcasts would begin next Sunday.

But a church spokesman said this was unlikely and the church still had to meet with the government to work out details and decide on a date. He said the meeting probably would come after the episcopate plenary session later this week in the southern city of Czestochowa, site of the Polish church's holiest shrine.

East German Reports

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — East German newspapers today reported on their front pages the election of Mr. Kania and the removal of Mr. Gierek from office.

Quoting the official ADN news agency, they said the former party chief had been relieved of his post and dropped from the Politburo because of serious illness.

The dailies carried a photograph of Mr. Kania and a long biography. They also printed in full his first speech as leader, including his pledges to observe agreements establishing independent trade unions.

The East German press has so far failed to publish details of the agreements reached between the striking Polish workers and the Warsaw government or to directly report the establishment of the new unions.

2 East Germans Escape

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — Two East Germans climbed over the Berlin Wall yesterday and fled to the West, West Berlin police said.

Asia Leaders Recommmend Afghan, Cambodia Pullouts

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded Malaysia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Nauru, Western Samoa, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu.

'Collision Course'

The communique was drafted by representatives and approved by heads of governments today. The drafting was done while delegation leaders conferred informally last weekend at the presidential palace here.

Mrs. Gandhi said that progress has been made toward defusing the Afghanistan crisis. "There was a time when everybody thought the big powers were on a collision course" over Afghanistan, she said. "Now that has been avoided ... So that is a good result of the efforts."

Acknowledging differences with other leaders over the Cambodian situation, Mrs. Gandhi said that India had recognized the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government because it controlled major parts of the country and this was "one of the usual norms for recognition."

The Pol Pot regime, still recognized by Singapore, Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries is "difficult to support" because it committed "horrifying atrocities" that have been verified by Indian, American and other foreign journalists, she said, referring to mass killings and starvation in Cambodia.

S. Africa's A-Research Slowed By U.S. Ban on Nuclear Fuels

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — U.S. government refusal to supply South Africa with nuclear fuel for its atomic energy program since 1976 has forced it to slow down its atomic research and face the possibility that a French-made nuclear power plant under construction will be inoperable for as long as a year after its completion.

South African officials openly admit these problems caused by a U.S. embargo on further nuclear fuel shipments until South Africa agrees to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty or submit its comparable full scope safeguards for its entire nuclear program.

Negotiations between the United States and South Africa have been going on for over three years in a so far unsuccessful attempt to break the impasse. France has also been involved in the talks because a French consortium, Framatome-Spie Batignolles-Alsthom, is building South Africa's two nuclear power plants at Koeberg near Capetown.

The nuclear field is one of the few areas in which the United States has been able to exert some concrete pressure on South Africa, a country on which American leverage is otherwise very limited.

Efforts Resented

South Africa is declining to sign the nonproliferation treaty because it fears that a secret process it claims to have developed to enrich uranium, and which it eventually hopes to exploit commercially by enriching its vast uranium reserves, may be discovered by other countries in the process of international inspection.

It also resents U.S. efforts to get it to sign a treaty that many other nuclear and near-nuclear powers, including France, India, Germany and Japan, have not signed.

The U.S. government, however, feels that South Africa's ability to enrich uranium and therefore to produce weapons grade material if it wants to, makes it important for it to submit to mutually acceptable safeguards. It has suspended the fuel supply contracts with Pretoria until this is done.

South Africa is suffering from the high international profile it has because of its racial policy of apartheid. "More and more countries feel there should not be any nuclear relations with South Africa until there are full scope safeguards," said a source knowledgeable about the nuclear dispute between the two countries.

American concern about the South African nuclear program which the United States helped to build up, has been heightened by suspicions that South Africa already has a nuclear weapons capability. In August, 1977, a Soviet spy satellite detected what appeared to be a test site in a desert area of South Africa. Then a year ago on Sept. 22, a U.S. weather satellite registered a "blue flash" in the atmosphere near South Africa, setting off speculation it had tested a nuclear device. American scientists are divided on whether or not there really was a nuclear explosion on that date.

South Africa has repeatedly said its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes only and it labeled reports it had tested a device last year as "nonsense."

The U.S. advantage over South Africa in this dispute, however, appears to be only a temporary and limited one. South Africa responded to the U.S. cutoff with a decision to make its own fuel for the power plants by expanding a pilot uranium enrichment plant they have operated at Valindaba just west of Pretoria since 1975.

It is this facility Washington is most interested in bringing under safeguards because it is here weapons-grade material as well as fuel for the power plants, could be made.

Officials will not say exactly when that project will be completed but it is generally thought by most observers that it will not be ready to fire up the first of the two power plants that is scheduled to come onstream in 1982. The 2000-megawatt plant may have to remain idle at a reported cost of $1.3 million a day until the enrichment plant is completed. The second plant is due to be finished in 1983.

Even then, only half the problem would be solved for the South Africans because they must then find some country willing to process that fuel — slightly enriched (3 percent) uranium hexafluoride — into fuel elements to fit into the plant's reactor. Although South Africa has the technical knowhow to do this, it would require a huge allocation of resources to build up the sophisticated metallurgical industries to do it.

There have been public reports outside South Africa (severe restrictions limit press reporting of nuclear-related matters inside South Africa) that a French-Belgian company named Eurofuel has already contracted with South Africa to fabricate the fuel rods either from American-supplied or South African-made fuel.

France, which has great interest in seeing the nuclear power plants come into operation once they are built, has been cooperative so far with the United States in its efforts to get South Africa to agree to some kind of internationally recognized safeguards for all its facilities, according to informed sources.

Troop Maneuvers Begun By NATO, Warsaw Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

generally routine Soviet bloc rhetoric.

During most of his speech, which did not refer to events in Poland, he emphasized the need for detente and lasting peace, calling this "the ultimate aim of the Communist movement."

The defense ministers of five Soviet bloc states — the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania — arrived in East Berlin today to observe the military operations, which will be directed by East German Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann.

Poland, still in the midst of upheavals in its leadership, sent only Deputy Defense Minister Jozef Urbanowicz.

After Mr. Honecker spoke, the commander of the Warsaw Pact, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, wished the assembled troops success in the maneuvers, which are expected to get fully under way tomorrow.

In West Germany, stressing the need for continued Allied military strength, Gen. Rogers said the West "cannot substitute rhetoric for ready adequate forces." He continued: "We must understand that the bounds of the decisions by our political leaders ... are determined by the political risks those leaders are willing to take. Primacy must be given to security arrangements if we are serious about defending our way of life."

Gen. Rogers said that Warsaw Pact observers had been invited to the NATO exercises, but that none had accepted. The main troop movements in the war games, code-named "Autumn Forge," will begin next week. On several occasions in the past, high-ranking East bloc officers have been on hand to see NATO troops in action.

Marijuana in Channel

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Sept. 8 (AP) — Yachtsmen found an inflatable dinghy containing more than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms) of marijuana worth an estimated £1.5 million ($3.6 million) floating in the English Channel, the Customs Service said today. The discovery was made as authorities waited to ambush drug smugglers after a tip that narcotics were being smuggled in by boat.

Amnesty Accuses U.K. of Cover-Up In Chilean Case

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Amnesty International accused the British government yesterday of covering up the detention of a British-Chilean woman by Chilean secret police so as not to arouse public criticism of the resumption of British arms sales to Gen. Augusto Pinochet's rightist dictatorship.

The weekly newspaper, The Observer, revealed yesterday that Clare Frances Wilson, 21, was arrested July 16, six days before the British government announced it was lifting the six-year-old ban on arms sales to Chile because the human rights situation there had improved.

Miss Wilson, a dual national because her father is British and her mother Chilean, was arrested at the home of her parents in Santiago with a cousin, Jose Miguel Benado. She reported after her release that she was tortured, threatened with sexual abuse and pressured to give up her British citizenship, and that Mr. Benado was tortured in front of her. The Observer reported. The Foreign Office said a British consul obtained Miss Wilson's release and the British government made two protests to the Chilean government.

The Daily Mail reported that the Chilean ambassador to Britain, Miguel Schweitzer, told it that Miss Wilson was "involved in leftist subversive activity" by giving Mr. Benado refuge. The ambassador said Mr. Benado "has been tried as a terrorist; he robbed banks and in one armed robbery a man was killed."

In a letter to the Foreign Office, Amnesty International, the independent human rights organization which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977, accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government of deliberately misleading the public by not mentioning Miss Wilson's arrest when it announced six days later that British arms sales to Chile could resume.

WORLD NEWS BI

Begin Postpones Office Move to E

JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Men der American pressure, has apparently postponed p office to the annexed Arab sector of Jerusalem, govern today.

Mr. Begin's new office, near the Mount of Olives, h occupancy for two weeks. But the prime minister has n approval for the move and sources said they were i intention to seek Cabinet approval in the near future.

President Carter's special envoy to the Mideast, Sol Mr. Begin last week that moving his office would harm talks with Egypt on Palestinian autonomy in the Isra Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza strip. Presiden Egypt suspended the talks after Israel passed a law aft as Israel's undivided capital.

Another U.S. Plane Is Hijacked to

MIAMI, Sept. 8 (AP) — A Spanish-speaking man ca liquid and demanding to go to Cuba hijacked an Ea carrying 88 persons en route from New York to Florid ties said.

No injuries were reported, and the plane — which or ny, N.Y., stopped at Kennedy Airport in New York ar Tampa, Fla. — landed safely in Havana, the Federal A tration said. The FAA in Washington reported that taken into custody by Cuban authorities.

It was the eighth hijacking of a U.S. airliner to Hava most of them blamed on Cuban refugees seeking to many of the recent incidents, hijackers carried what t gasoline and threatened to set the planes on fire.

West German Named UN Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 8 (NYT) — Rudiger West Germany, a former journalist, will be the next pre General Assembly. He will take over from Salim Sa when the new session begins in New York Sept. 15.

The selection of the West German envoy was assured only other contender for the post, Jaime de Pinies, of Diplomats here said that Madrid had told Mr. de Pini return for Bonn's support for a Spanish seat on the UN next year. If Mr. de Pinies had not withdrawn, the 153 assembly would have held a secret ballot for the post.

[Mr. Von Wechmar, 56, said today that his nomin world had relegated the Nazi era to the past. Reuters re Wechmar, who is known to journalists as Rudy, has be West German and American news agencies and was t ment's spokesman under Chancellor Willy Brandt.]

Mugabe to House Guerrillas Loyal

SALISBURY, Sept. 8 (AP) — Zimbabwe's political le the problem of what to do with 22,000 guerrillas who power, are to move most of the fighters into a township despite protests from residents.

Deputy Finance Minister Oliver Munyaradzi confir Minister Robert Mugabe's four-month-old black-majo would soon move 15,000 to 17,000 of the guerrillas to se houses in Chitungwiza township.

He criticized residents of the all-black township who wave of banditry and violence if the guerrillas, many seven-year war, move in. The guerrillas have been blam lawlessness in the countryside since 35,000 of them beg assembly camps.

Bani-Sadr Says He Prevented Minor

TEHRAN, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — President Abolhassan defended his decision to withhold approval for one-thir posed new Cabinet list and assailed his fundamentalist nents.

In a speech marking the second anniversary of clash late shah's troops and demonstrators calling for the r throw, the president said he had prevented a minority gro control of the country.

Although Mr. Bani-Sadr refused to identify his targ were seen as clearly aimed at the clergy-dominated Islai Party and its allies. His speech came the day after h Majlis (parliament) with a government list from which h seven of the 21 names proposed by hardline Islamic Prem Ali Rajaie.

Suarez Shakes Up Cal Replaces 2 Key Minist

(Continued from Page 1)

democratic" wing, who becomes justice minister. As finance minister from 1977-79, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez rammed through a highly unpopular income tax reform. In his new job, he will have a decisive role in shaping the country's divorce law.

The most liberal member of the new government, Mr. Fernandez Ordonez was also expected, through his control of the attorney general's office, to end a number of recent legal actions against editors, journalists, and movie-makers.

The big loser in today's shakeup was the Union of the Democratic Center's conservative "Christian democratic" wing, that has traditionally controlled the justice portfolio.

The one "baron" visibly snubbed and hardly consulted by Mr. Suarez in his negotiations over the new Cabinet Lavilla, speaker house. Mr. Lavilla, insistently mentione future premier.

Mr. Suarez clear that it is better to h "barons" inside hi rather than outside his performance an ing against him unveiled today was one that will last u mentary elections 1983, but it seemed premier to share p has consistently ho past.

The May debate o ist censure motion — numerical victory fo ment, but a stunnin defeat — accelerate cline in Mr. Suarez's poll last month show ing his lowest rate since 1976 — 24 per his handling of affair cent found it lacking. leader of the oppos Gonzalez, has consis Mr. Suarez in most so

The response of Mr his closest aides to this been to recast the seeking new or relative as solutions to the per lems of terrorism, regi a stagnant economy. B been little discussion c considerable importan personalities, in this ro inet-making. Veter commentators have process to the maneu rounding Cabinet cha Franco.

Landslides Hit India, Kill 250

NEW DELHI, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Huge boulders and tons of earth swept down the Himalayas in the tea-growing area of Darjeeling, killing 250 people and trapping 30,000, officials in eastern India said today.

They said that many more people were feared killed in landslides that were set off by heavy rains in the Himalayas. The casualties, reported by legislators in the West Bengal capital of Calcutta, raised the death toll in India's monsoon season to nearly 1,500.

Also, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, the Ganges River and its tributaries have topped flood marks again and have submerged hundreds of acres of farmland. Damage has been estimated at over $200 million.

Blacks Ram S. African E

KIMBERLEY, Sou Sept. 8 (Reuters) — A black students set fir books at a community day and then stoned w smashed furniture in a urb. A police car was st bread delivery vari set a

A police spokesman s dents stoned police called to deal with the d Incoming Minister of Ed cation and Trainin Hartzenberg was to dressed a meeting of par community center.

Teargas was used wh dents refused to disperse later reassembled in white residential area, th man added. He said 15 rested for damaging prop a number of houses we and broken into. The s described the situation as "tense but under contr

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AN OPEN LETTER
TO THE WORLD COMMUNITY
ON BEHALF OF CONCERNED IRANIANS

It is barely half a century since Iran donned its robe of modernity. Before that, it was darkness and gloom, foreign occupation, division, abject poverty, complete ignorance and disease. Then came a sudden reversal of fortune, brought about by the heroic efforts of a mystic, a soldier, a visionary, to whom the thousands of years of cultural heritage were entrusted by making him the Shah. Before long he passed into history. But the awakening, the renaissance and the shaking out of a heavy slumber wrought by him, urging the nation to rise to regain the fortitude of the past, continued to live.

Then the powerful hands of destiny thrust him, the Shahanshah, on the Peacock Throne, at the improbable age of 22. Then there was chaos, foreign occupation and domination, insecurity, economic bankruptcy, lawlessness, terror and despair. The North and North West portions of Iran had already been gobbled up by the Russians, the British were in control of the South and the allied forces in unison, were trampling on the country they euphemistically called the "Bridge of Victory".

Times changed and years passed. The nation finally freed itself from the shackles of foreign occupation. Some semblance of law and order was established. But the basic problems of mass ignorance, economic disorder and social malaise refused to nudge. The country's experimentation with parliamentary rule, managed mostly by kniving politicians, usually suspected of foreign links, but always representing the interests of the wealthy few, failed. The Shah felt deeply for the poor masses, for the illiterate, for the ignorant. He knew full well that no nation could claim its right to true independence, pride and dignity, unless two basic conditions were met: educating the masses to guard the individual against exploitations by demagogues, and the building of the nation's defense, to guard the country against foreign adventurism.

The result was translated into a deep, single-minded desire to regain the lost ground, to bring to a halt the plunderings of the nation's resources, and to guard the best traditions of the nation and of its identity. The existence of a mood of national resurgence gave rise to certain specific policy questions, such as land reform, with its far reaching effects and the aim of transforming a feudalistic society into a modern one. Other fundamental socio-economic reforms, such as the emancipation of women, followed in quick succession which, altogether, constituted the concrete representation of the efforts of a new Iran.

What appeared to be a paranoiac effort to arm the nation, militarism or a push for power, was indeed an effort to guarantee the security of the nation - to be able to live and work peacefully in an otherwise unpredictable world. Likewise what was interpreted as an opportunistic effort to gain advantage over the oil consuming nations, was in fact an effort to reach parity with the rest of the world, particularly with the west. These years of back braking labor in essence had the aim of regaining our pride, self-respect and a reassertion of our national will.

The Shah's reign at the zenith of his power, reached the point when a decisive battle had to be fought between the forces of reaction and terror and the forces of progress and enlightenment. Curiously enough the uphill fight faced a hostile western press which, mysteriously opted for the sensational and lurid, rather than for the solemn and the earnest, for the transient and ephemeral, rather than for the intransient and the permanent. The fascination of the western world with its emphasis on detail, the immediate and the sensational, at the expense of the whole, the essential, the broad, the composite and the GESTALT created an atmosphere of confusion and bewilderment. It distorted the world perspective, blurred world vision and effectively barred a balanced flow of international communication.

The nation's system of government, the most cherished and time honored of its traditions were questioned, the conduct of its economic policy, directed at regaining rightful and equal status with other big nations were depicted as hawkish, its military policy, aimed at protecting its integrity was called militaristic, and its warding off of internal threat against the sanctity of it's institutions and the safety of the public, was termed brutality.

In the end, some strange bed-fellows and extremely odd couples brought about misfortunes of historic proportions to an otherwise happy (but alas atiated) corner of the globe. They succeeded in unleashing their Frankenstein whose evils are yet to be unveiled. What the world is witnessing now is merely the tip of a disproportionately huge iceberg.

The Shah, like his father before him, passed into history, away from home. But his legacy, his awakening influence, and his efforts to free his nation from bonds of ignorance, remain. True, the Shah is dead, but LONG LIVE THE SHAH.

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D NEWS

Government Spending Up

position 13 Gives ifornia No Pause

By Robert Lindsey

ELES, Sept. 8 (NYT) ix months after Cali- osition 13 took effect, perty taxes by almost and provoking warn- ical government and tion would grind to a cities, counties and ns are spending more ever.

ernments and schools ve avoided the full im- neasure partly because collections have in- h faster under the law nd local officials had e increase is attribu- construction and a oposition 13 that per- rise when a property

imitation law, which m July 1, 1978, has left able imprint on Cali- growth rate of public has been slowed; unities have lost em- ertain high-demand oc- such as nursing and ecialties, to employers her wages. ies, as well as library, other special-purpose ve had to reduce ser- *efer maintenance work.* se the law deprives lo- schools of full exercise ncipal taxing power, it normous shift of power legislature, which now purse strings.

weeks there have been gs that the full impact ion 13 will be felt next en the state will be un- tinue the level of aid it ed to cities, counties, l special districts since passed.

Hiring Again

warnings have been ex- r since July, 1978, and governments and the resenting their employ- to be operating largely before the proposition ved by the voters. Typi- tate's public employees ed wage increases of 8 nt this year, and most ts are hiring again after tailment just after pas-

eles ended its fiscal year with a surplus of more million; the salaries of the city's senior administrators were recently raised to as much as $94,607 a year; Los Angeles police officers, the nation's highest paid municipal law-enforcement officers, say they will strike soon unless they get a 13 percent increase in wages and benefits.

And, despite Proposition 13, the number of public employees in the state grew by 55,000, to 1,407,665 from October, 1978, to October, 1979, according to an analysis by the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, based on the latest figures available from the Census Bureau.

Most cities, counties and schools have not been drastically affected because they have received additional revenues from four sources: more than $7 billion in local aid from a bulging state surplus; the imposition of a wide variety of new fees for municipal services; increased sales-tax revenues because of inflation, and a sharp, unexpected rise in property-tax collections.

Market Values

The law limits annual taxes on a property to 1 percent of its assessed valuation in 1975, adjusted upward by 2 percent annually since 1975.

For example, for a home valued at $40,000 in 1975, taxes this year would be about $440, even though its market value may have risen to $200,000, an increase that is not unusual in California.

However, the law permits the state to raise the assessed value of a property whenever it is sold and to increase its property tax to 1 percent of its market value at that time.

This provision has had curious effects. Recent buyers of homes in some neighborhoods are paying two or three times more in taxes than owners who bought virtually identical houses two or three years ago.

But this escalation clause, coupled with new construction in the state, has also contributed to the greater-than-expected increase in property values and in property-tax revenues.

According to the Assembly's Revenue and Taxation Committee, almost half of the property taxes that local government lost with passage of Proposition 13 have been recovered as a result of the assessment increases.

United Press International

CRASH ON TRESTLE — Workers untangle wreckage after two Norfolk and Western Railways trains collided on a trestle at Hemphill, W. Va., killing three crew members.

Represented Guatemalan Pressure Group

PR Firm With Reagan Ties Under Study

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (WP) — A public reations firm with past ties to Ronald Reagan is under scrutiny for possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act through its representation of a rightist Guatemalan pressure group.

The firm, Deaver & Hannaford Inc., was founded by two aides to Mr. Reagan during his years as governor of California. He was a client until his formal declaration as a candidate for the presidency. The firm came to national attention three months ago with the disclosure that it had written material for Mr. Reagan on the Taiwan issue while in the pay of the Nationalist Chinese.

Michael Deaver had taken leave from the firm to serve as a top aide in the Reagan campaign. Peter Hannaford is an adviser on a part-time basis. Last month, Deaver & Hannaford signed up Amigos del Pais (Friends of the Nation), an association of Guatemalan businessmen. In seeking to counter the country's international image as a human rights violator, Amigos has engaged at least three American lobbyist-public relations offices this year.

According to the president of one of the firms, Curtis Hoxter of New York, Amigos turned to Deaver & Hannaford because of the ties to Mr. Reagan and the feeling within the group that "unless Reagan comes in, Guatemala doesn't have a chance."

Failure to Register

The Carter administration has pressed Guatemala's military-backed government to liberalize its rule as a means of countering the influence of leftist revolutionaries there.

Deaver and Hannaford's problem with the Justice Department invovles the firm's apparent failure to register under the Foreign Agents Regulation Act within the required 10 days after agreeing to represent Amigos.

The firm has offices in Los Angeles as well as here and the paperwork was delayed between the two, said Harold Aronson, who handles the Guatemalan account. According to his registration with the Senate as a lobbyist, Mr. Aronson, 59, expects to receive $10,000 a month plus $1,000 for expenses from Amigos to lobby and produce a monthly newsletter.

Mr. Aronson denied that the intent of Amigos was to form a tie to Mr. Reagan. "I'm the account executive and I'm the most unpolitical type. I work both sides of the aisle and both sides of the capitol."

Early last month, Mr. Aronson resigned as a minority staff member for a House subcommittee to take the job with Deaver & Hannaford. He traveled to Guatemala City to sign a contract, he said, but returned without it because of complications there. He started work for Amigos early in August, though the firm delayed on attempting to register the account until Aug. 27 — more than 10 days after the work began.

A Justice Department official said the department will seek to determine if the delay was intended to circumvent the registration act's purpose — to make public the activities of foreign agents.

Mr. Aronson maintained that was not the case and said efforts are being made to comply. Another Washington firm serving Amigos, Patton Boggs & Blow, already is registered under the act and is listed as performing legal and other services for the Guatemalans.

In April, when Amigos had a large delegation in Washington to attend the Latin section of the American Chambers of Commerce convention, the group hired the Hoxter firm from New York to arrange a dinner with journalists interested in Latin America.

Amigos members, including several U.S. citizens with investments in Guatemala, sought to convince the journalists that many news reports from there were distorted and and that they exaggerated the extent of rights violations.

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But Lobby Group Facing Tough Opposition

Common Cause Celebrates 10th Birthday

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (NYT) — In 1970, when John Gardner announced that he was founding a citizens' lobby to combat the abuses of government, many old-timers in Washington dismissed the idea as patrician naivete.

Last week Common Cause, now a major force in American government on the local and state levels, celebrated its 10th anniversary and a string of victories it has won in reforming political and government procedures.

But the public affairs lobbying organization is facing tough opposition on some of its major efforts, including public financing of congressional campaigns and "sunset" legislation that would require periodic re-evaluation of programs to justify their continued existence.

And in recent months it has undergone criticism from neoconservative critics who contend that reforms backed by Common Cause have contributed to the current fragmentation of government and its frequent inability to act for the overall common good.

"The underlying thrust of Common Cause reforms," Henry Fairlie wrote in the June issue of Harper's magazine, "has been to weaken the political role of the very associations that give power to the otherwise powerless, and in the name of this misguided notion of participatory democracy Common Cause increases the opportunities of the already influential to extend their privileges."

Bad Logic

Archibald Cox, the Watergate prosecutor and Harvard law professor who became chairman of the 224,000-member organization earlier this year, struck back at the critics Saturday in an address to the governing board that capped three days of celebrations and strategy sessions.

The organization's critics, he said, were using some bad logic, as expressed in the Latin phrase *post hoc, ergo propter hoc* — after this, therefore because of this. Because Common Cause worked to strip corrupt congressional chairmen of their power, Mr. Cox said, it is blamed for the splintering of power among subcommittees when, in fact, it has been urging a cutback of subcommittees and other changes that would facilitate a consensus on crucial issues.

Mr. Cox added that, because some of its reforms were only half completed — public financing of presidential campaigns but not of congressional campaigns, for example — Common Cause was blamed for the flood of special interest money going into House and Senate races.

"But damaging and dangerous as the rising rate of influence of political action committee contributions is," he said, "the present law is clearly preferrable to the old pre-Watergate conditions."

When Common Cause was gaining power it was nearly always depicted as a force for good, except by some members of Congress and state legislatures who felt harassed by the organization's aggressive tactics in identifying those *public officials it felt were abusing* power or standing in the way of reform.

But after a decade at the center of controversy and at a time when the political climate is perceived as being more conservative, Common Cause has a much larger reservoir of opposition to its proposals.

One of the lesser-known successes of Common Cause has been the role it has played in the reformation of many states' legislatures. In the last 10 years, 34 states have approved so-called sunset legislation, for example, which has the potential for wiping out entrenched government programs that have become obsolete or wasteful.

But year after year Congress, accused of being the major protector of unnecessary spending, has steadfastly refused to pass such legislation. Common Cause is pushing for enactment of a sunset bill before Congress adjourns this year, but it faces strong opposition. Too many members, it is said, have vested interests in programs they do not want re-examined.

David Cohen, president of Common Cause, and Fred Wertheimer, senior vice president, view Republican conservatives in the House as their main opposition.

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ıtagon Seeks to Block stimony by Its Officials

By Ronald J. Ostrow

NGTON, Sept. 8 (LAT) ntagon is trying to block rtment of Justice from testimony and docu- use in the trial of two FBI officials in a last- ve that could cause the e thrown out of court, miliar with the case said

y of Defense Harold e sources said, contends ublic questioning of Na- urity Agency officials ach national security by ode-breaking techniques intelligence sources and

imony and related docu- vidence is being sought s for Mark Felt, former director of the FBI, and ller, former FBI domes- ence chief. The two men led to go on trial here lay on charges of violat- ights laws by approving at residences and busi- relatives and associates r Underground fugitives. J.S. District Judge Wil- mt, in closed hearings, ed the Department of arrange for the court- earances of top NSA of- l the release of sanitized e documents.

te House Decision

y General Benjamin s understood to regard tment's prosecution of nd Mr. Miller as a major government's ability to civil rights and to con- involving highly sensi- ty matters.

The dispute is expected to come to a head possibly this week, and if Mr. Civiletti refuses to back down, is likely to go to the White House for resolution.

If the White House backs Mr. Brown, then Mr. Civiletti would either have to move to dismiss the case or try to convince Judge Bryant that the case could proceed without the sensitive evidence being heard. If that fails, the case could be thrown out of court.

After the FBI, the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence organizations conducted extensive "damage assessments" that might result from revelations at the trial, the Department of Defense objected on behalf of its agency, the NSA.

The sought-after testimony and documents would bear on the defendants' contention that the Weather Underground was collaborating with foreign powers and that the break-ins were thus justified.

Sources close to the dispute said that the most sensitive operations involved were probably the steps — including break-ins — that the NSA took or authorized to monitor communications with foreign embassies here. It was this electronic eavesdropping that disclosed purported links between the Weather Underground and foreign governments.

The sources would not say whether such operations were still being conducted, but emphasized that disclosing that operations have been discontinued could be as damaging for intelligence as disclosing methods still in use.

ful Work Is Seen on Nuclear Curbs

By Paul Lewis

A, Sept. 8 (NYT) — Deeement on its basic rea- eting, a United Nations on halting the spread weapons did some use- many delegates said as ng broke up yesterday. ference, called to review nonproliferation treaty, in disagreement with ld countries denouncing owers for failing to curb ace.

egates stressed that the nations represented at g reaffirmed support for oliferation and agreed to eguards against the mis- clear technology while ing that it would be en used for peaceful pur-

Accusations

se subjects the confer- ded a much-needed op- to reduce misunder- and recommend im- ts," said Ralph Earle 2d, merican negotiator.

hird World nations accused the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, the only signers allowed to have nuclear weapons, of failing to curb the arms race and said they were not sharing nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

"The nuclear-weapon states want to preserve all the advantages the treaty gives them without accepting its obligations," the Yugoslav delegate said. Yugoslavia and other developing countries have strongly criticized special anti-proliferation restrictions that the United States and other industrial countries recently placed on the export of technology, saying that they were intended to preserve a monopoly on technology.

But there was agreement on a number of potentially significant improvements in rules on the spread of weapons technology. These changes were not formally adopted by the conference because the quarrel over disarmament prevented official conclusions. But delegates expect many of the understandings to be gradually put into practice.

The most significant, delegates said, was a loosely-worded agreement not to export nuclear material to countries that have not signed the nonproliferation treaty unless they open all nuclear installations to inspection by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency.

If enforced, such an agreement would mean that countries like Israel, South Africa, Pakistan, India and Argentina would be obliged to accept international inspection of secret nuclear plants where they might be developing weapons as the price for further assistance from countries that have signed the treaty.

Delegates say the new understanding marked a shift in favor of stricter anti-proliferation safeguards by countries such as West Germany, which in the past were reluctant to place tough restrictions on nuclear exports. Equally important, Western delegates said, was the emerging support for safeguards from the developing countries that often accuse the industrial world of secretly using safeguards to deny poor countries valuable new technology.

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China Turning to Capitalist Methods In Bid to Spur Modernization Effort

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — Mao Tse-tung liked to tell the Chinese parable of the foolish old man whose path was obstructed by high mountains. Against the counsel of a "wise" neighbor, he set to work with a hoe to dig them up. Even if he did not succeed, the man said, eventually his sons and grandsons would, since the mountains could not grow any higher.

Mao quoted the fable first to inspire Communist guerrillas and later to urge on his countrymen during visionary campaigns like the Great Leap Forward, in which the Chinese were supposed to produce iron in their backyards. But a recent article in the People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, suggested that Mao had the story wrong. The foolish man really was wrongheaded and the wise man was right. China cannot be modernized by utopian calls for mass labor. What it needs is more wise men who use their wits.

To try to introduce more pragmatism, Peking's current leaders last week outlined their own new approach at a meeting of the National People's Congress, China's nominal legislature. In essence, they want to graft some of the classic methods of capitalism onto China's planned Socialist economy.

Factory managers will be encouraged to compete with each other and will have more discretion in buying raw materials and selling their products outside the central plan. Factories will be able to keep more of their profits. Enterprises will be measured by whether they make a profit, not by whether they meet their quota without regard to the quality of output.

These reforms were already introduced on a trial basis last year in several provinces, including Sichuan, the country's largest, whose former Communist Party chief, Zhao Ziyang, will become China's new premier next week. His success with them played an important role in his promotion.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mao's revolutionary maxims, willingly put the reforms into practice? How will China, an overpopulated, underdeveloped, agricultural country, pay for them?

Nicholas Lardy of Yale, a specialist on China's economy, also wonders whether Peking is trying to do too much at once. Last year, the government introduced a program to adjust the economy away from the old Soviet model of high forced savings, which were plowed into heavy industry, like steel, and produced glamorous statistics of rapid increases in the gross national product. Peking found it had neglected other important areas, especially energy, transportation, housing and consumer goods. China had millions of tons of steel that could not be transported and no one to use it.

To increase coal production — which rose only 2.8 percent last year, well below the overall growth in industry of 8.5 percent — Peking now must invest heavily in coal mining. But that, Mr. Lardy says, will be difficult if Peking carries through on the reforms giving enterpises more automomy and forcing them to make profits. The government has long set the price of coal arbitrarily low, to help other industries like steel. Left on their own, the coal mines would go broke.

Western economists believe the new policies could significantly spur China's growth. But there are several important unanswered questions.

Will they really go far enough toward introducing market forces to be effective? Will China's millions of conservative bureaucrats, many from peasant backgrounds with their education confined to Mao's revolutionary maxims, willingly put the reforms into practice? How will China, an overpopulated, underdeveloped, agricultural country, pay for them?

The only answer would be for Peking to lift controls on prices, but this is not yet included in the list of reforms. Indeed, even the more innovative countries of Eastern Europe, Hungary and Yugoslavia, have moved very cautiously in letting prices float. That, they seem to feel, might be moving uncomfortably far toward a market economy. But if Peking does not accept some price flexibility, it will undermine its own efforts to make use of the profit motive and competition, Mr. Lardy adds.

Funding Problems

Peking also faces difficulty in funding its ambitious modernization program. Although the government-enforced rate of saving this year will be 33 percent, some sectors of the economy still are strapped. The total national budget for education, health and science, for example, is only $9.9 billion this year — about $10 per capita — and most of that is for scientific research.

Peking says publicly that the bulk of its revenue comes from the profits of state-owned factories. But last year, when the government began releasing more detailed information about the economy, Western economists found that China had also been squeezing its peasantry, albeit less than the Soviet Union did under Stalin. Mr. Lardy discovered that consumption of grain, the staple of the Chinese diet, rose from 10 to 15 percent per capita in China's cities between 1957 to 1978. But it declined 6 percent in the countryside.

The peasants have been caught in what the Chinese call the scissors effect. The price the government pays for their rice has remained relatively low, while they have been required to pay rising prices for growing amounts of the industrial products that more advanced agriculture requires, like tractors, chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

As a result, many peasants use less fertilizer and insecticides than they should, lowering their productivity. China's grain output jumped 9 percent in 1979 to 332 million tons, in part thanks to an unusual government increase in the purchasing price. But this year's harvest is expected to be less than last year's, and there is concern that agricultural growth may be sluggish unless the government decides to put far more money into the villages.

Despite widespread publicity about China's new, expanded foreign trade, Peking is not counting on loans from the West or Japan to finance its modernization. Its actual foreign debt will only be $3.4 billion by the end of 1980, according to the minister of finance.

Marine Accused Of Sex Offenses

JACKSONVILLE, N.C., Sept. 8 (UPI) — Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood, whose trial on charges of desertion is to begin next week, has been charged with sex offenses against a 7-year-old girl.

Pfc. Garwood, whose psychological state has been in question throughout months of legal action involving his 14 years in Vietnam, was brought to a civilian magistrate's office Friday, where two felony warrants were served on him. Pfc. Garwood was released on $10,000 bond. Lawyers and police refused to discuss details of the charges against him.

The 34-year-old private's court-martial on charges of desertion and collaboration with the enemy is to begin Sept. 15.

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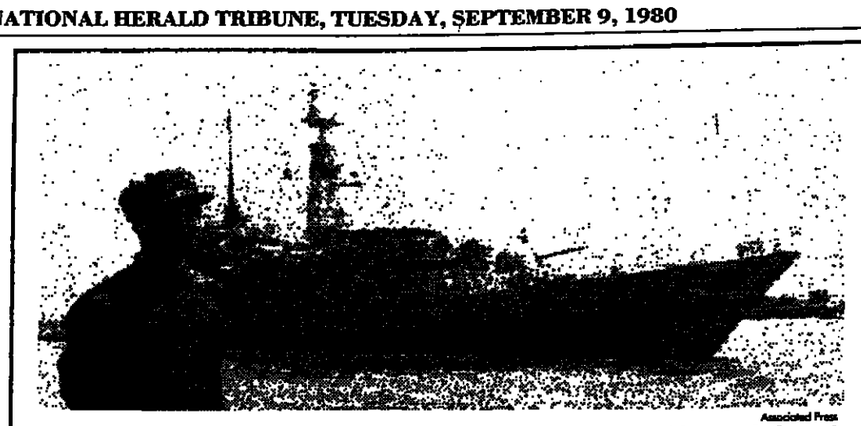

Associated Press

The British warship Alacrity enters the port of Shanghai, where a Royal Navy Task Group is paying an official visit, the first of its kind in 30 years. The frigate departed Britain last May.

Political Pace Speeds Up in Seoul

Chun Names His Deputy at Korean CIA

By Henry Scott Stokes

SEOUL, Sept. 8 (NYT) — President Chun Doo Hwan has appointed a classmate at the Korean Military Academy, Kim Song Jin, as the deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The president also ordered over the weekend that the drafting of a new constitution by Sept. 20, and reportedly was about to form a new political party as part of the pledge made in his inaugural speech last week to revive political activity.

Mr. Chun appears confident that his rightist ideology is gaining support and he is prepared to allow a gradual return to restrained party politics under his new Cabinet, headed by Premier Nam Duck Woo.

The intelligence agency has been operating under a cloud since its chief, Kim Jae Kyu, assassinated President Park Chung Hee, Mr. Chun's mentor, last Oct. 26.

Mr. Chun, then a lieutenant-general, made himself acting intelligence director in April to "purify" the powerful agency. Mr. Chun is believed to have uncovered allegedly corrupt officials inside the agency, swiftly purging 300 of them and establishing it as a fiefdom before he resigned from the army to became president.

Mr. Chun's power is supported by the presidential staff, which although headed by a civilian, is dominated behind the scenes by colonels brought to the presidential Blue House by Mr. Chun. The small staff is backed, as in Mr. Park's day, by the armed forces and the intelligence agency.

The loyalty of the army is monitored by the Defense Security Command, which is headed by Lt. Gen. Roh Tae Woo, another classmate of Mr. Chun's at the military academy. This was the post from which the then Maj. Gen. Chun seized power inside the armed forces in a coup Dec. 12 in which he removed 40 top officers and promoted loyalists, many of them former classmates.

The draft of the constitution is understood to provide for a powerful chief executive but with more limited authority to rule by emergency decree than was the case under the 1972 constitution promulgated by Mr. Park.

The charter would grant the chief justice of the Supreme Court the right to appoint judges, in a move to assure slightly greater independence to a judiciary that was closely controlled by Mr. Park.

A government newspaper, The Korea Herald, reported that Mr. Chun plans to form a new political party composed of academics, businessmen, former members of the National Council for Unification — a Park-influenced electoral college — "and even former members of the opposition political parties."

The fate of the Democratic Republican Party, the former ruling party that was run by Kim Jong Pil, who was forcibly retired by Mr. Chun's anti-corruption campaign, is uncertain as is the fate of the former opposition New Democratic Party, whose leader, Kim Young Sam, was also forced to retire. The 231 members of the National Assembly elected in December, 1978, included 83 Democratic Republicans and 66 New Democrats. Many of the legislators have been arrested and others have been forced to retire.

Mr. Chun promised "merciless eradication" of elements unfrindly to him in a speech following his election to the presidency by the rubber-stamp National Council for Unification.

N.Y. Gas Tanks Explode

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 8 (UPI) — Gasoline tanks exploded here and caught fire yesterday, injuring nine persons, causing more than $1 million in damage and forcing about 1,000 people from their homes.

Scottish Reactor Lost Plutonium, BBC Show Says

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Radioactive plutonium was lost from a nuclear reactor in Scotland and never found, according to a British Broadcasting Corp. program scheduled tonight.

The feature on the BBC "Panorama" slot, which was previewed for the press, questions the safety measures in nuclear power generation, with examples from the 250-megawatt Dounreay station in the Scottish Highlands, one of 16 nuclear power stations in Britain.

The BBC said that the missing plutonium was contained in two fuel pins, each about 4 feet long. One lot of about 10 grams (0.3 ounces) was lost in 1973 and the other 25-gram (0.8 ounces) lot disappeared in 1977. Clifford Blumfield, director of Dounreay since 1975, said that he is convinced that the fuel was reprocessed, and not stolen or taken from Dounreay.

The BBC alleged other incidents, including the exposure of eight workmen to plutonium contamination, the mixing of sodium with water which caused an explosion, and the employment of a deaf mute to search for missing plutonium without protective clothing. Peter Vey, information director for the Atomic Energy Authority, said that safety measures were tightened after the incidents and that "these things could never happen again."

Drought Ends in 'Triangle'

Southeast Asia Expe Huge Opium Poppy

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK (NYT) — A bumper crop of opium poppies is ripening in the mountains of the Golden Triangle area after a two-year drought. A senior U.S. narcotics official predicted that beginning next January, when harvesting begins, "we will be facing the supreme test."

Intelligence reports from the triangle — mountainous areas of Burma, Thailand and Laos — indicate that after two bad harvests, tribesmen have so increased the areas planted and so stretched the planting season that a crop of 700 tons is expected. The normal production is 400 to 500 tons. The drought harvest amounted to about 240 tons.

Heroin refined from Southeast Asian opium accounted for 38 percent of the market in the United States last year, despite the drought, with 45 percent supplied by Mexico and 17 by Southwest Asia, mainly Iran and Afghanistan.

The most frightening development for Southeast Asia is that pure heroin, introduced to Vietnam and Cambodia by Americans in Vietnam and Thailand during the Indochina war, did not leave with the Americans. The heroin refined in the triangle has found a new market in Asia.

Opium to Heroin

Narcotics officials report that many Asians who traditionally smoked opium have turned into heroin addicts as a result of the wide availability of the highly profitable drug. Seventy percent of the triangle production is consumed in the region itself or in Hong Kong.

Whatever the changes in the consumer's market, the production and trafficking networks show little variance from the past. Most of the triangle opium grows in Burma, in the areas of the northern Shan and southern Kachin states. The growing area is largely controlled by the Chinese-supported Burmese Communist Party, which is in open rebellion against the Rangoon government.

Evidence has mounted in recent years to show that the Communists collect heavy taxes from the growers and traders to finance their military operations. The area of the town of Tang Yan, southeast of Lashio, is the major stockpiling point for the kokang and wa opium, said to be of the highest quality.

Caravans of mules and individual porters begin the descent toward the refineries on the Thai border, across the region of Mong Hsu, traversing the Salween River to reach Mong Ping b mountain pass near reach Thailand in t mountainous regio the border crossing in Burma to Mae Sa

World Le

The border area largely by the prin trafficking organiz by experts to be th ing opium distribut refiner. Although it ical name of the Army, it appears t tention to its stated autonomy. Estimate 3,500 to 5,500 so modern arms, its sol said to be trafficking jade.

Although the Army professes to b nist, its commercia with the Burmese C ty is close. Its troop the caravans south Communist areas o job out to related org

The Shan United two complexes of he near Tachilek and across from the Thai Hong Son. Twelve b are active at any They are situated fro to a few miles inside

The Shan United other tribal groups i in opium trafficking supply a number of works in Thailand m of ethnic Chinese, w to compatriots i through which the tra

New Rout

While in the past t could count on consi plicity with local Th and were able to cha their product by ro border to Bangkok f ment, Thailand's gr ness of the problem diversification of th routes.

Sizable quantities partly refined opium Burma by land to t southern coast. From carried by fishing southern Thailand, w ber of refineries have the Thai side of the j with Malaysia, and to land of Phuket and t island of Penang.

Bangkok and Pen tional airports are t points of exit for the supply the American European drug cultu

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...ren Jenkins
... Sept. 8 (WP) — ...inted minarets and ...ayer halls, the newly ...ue across from the ...ountain in old Istan... ...ook like much: just ...ms with paint flaking ...nto garish carpets of ...and red.

...e Turkish Moslems ...n crowding into the ...prayers five times a ... opened earlier this ...er a 45-year ban on ... — it is a sacred and ...

...ivilege to pray here," ... Duylger, a mechanic. ... unusual feeling be... ...ot just any mosque." ...s unpretentious place of worship is an annex of the famed Hagia Sophia, the grand cathedral of ancient Byzantium, which Sultan Mehmet II, on the day he conquered Constantinople in 1453, converted into the most sacred mosque of his Ottoman Empire.

Islamic Symbol

The resumption of Moslem prayers here is both a result of the vicissitudes of Turkish politics and a symbol of a resurgence of Islam across the Middle East.

For almost 500 years the mosque in the basilica of the Hagia Sophia stood not only as Mehmet's monument to Islam's triumph over Christianity in Turkey but as a symbol of its dominance of Turkish society as well.

It took the reform-minded Kemal Ataturk, the father of modern Turkey, to erase Mehmet's vision. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Ataturk sought to secularize Turkey by force. In his drive to construct a republic, Ataturk banned Moslem prayers in the Hagia Sophia and turned it into a museum.

"In Islam, every place on earth is a place of worship, but where people worship together, as they did in the Hagia Sophia, it is a place of sacredness," said Ramazan Pakdil, an Islamic theology student. "When this sacredness is denied to a place, it cries. The Hagia Sophia has been crying since Ataturk."

As Ataturk ended Mehmet's vision, so has his own now been eroded by the resumption of Moslem prayers within the Hagia Sophia, even if only in the small back annex and not in the main basilica, where infidel tourists still roam in shorts and tank tops, talking and popping flashbulbs.

The common wisdom still holds that Ataturk's secularization has stuck. Athough the vast majority of Turkey's 45 million people would still consider themselves Moslems, they have grown up under a separation of church and state that Ataturk made the keystone of his plan to build a modern state.

But Islam, which constitutes a total way of life, is not so easily limited by the decrees of politicians, not even an Ataturk. "The question is whether 45 years of secularism is really enough to change 500 years of theocracy," said a worried Istanbul professor who boasts of being an atheist.

In the past several elections, the religious National Salvation Party of Nekmettin Erbakan has received about 10 percent of the popular vote. More important, neither Premier Suleyman Demirel's Justice Party nor Bulent Ecevit's opposition Republican People's Party has been able to gain a majority in the past decade. Hence the only possible government has been one formed in coalition with Mr. Erbakan, an erratic, even fanatical man.

Given the history of Ataturk, and the fact that Turkish Moslems are mostly Sunnis and not the more militant Shiites, few here foresee an Islamic revolution of the sort that overthrew the shah of Iran — himself an admirer of Ataturk. But in an age when the prestige and power of Islam are at a height unreached since the 16th century, Islam can mean votes.

Premier Demirel knows that. He has increasingly showered favors on the religious forces in the hope of drawing some of Mr. Erbakan's votes to his own party. While not moving fast in that direction, he has raised the prospect of Islamic religious teaching in schools. His decision to reopen the Hagia Sophia to prayer was a similar gesture.

Alleged Misuse of Ministry's Funds Investigated

...ce Probe Endangers Israeli Coalition

...lliam Claiborne
...EM, Sept. 8 (WP) — ...estigation into alleged ...corruption in Israel's ...ffairs Ministry has ...ed the pivotal Nation... Party, threatening to ...he fragile Likud coali... ...e Minister Menachem ...

... allegations have yet ...ntiated in court, relent... ...n to the affair by the ... has shaken Mr. Be... ...n and raised far-reach... ...s not only about the ...ition government's sta... ...lso about the ability of ... of parties to form a ...ment without a united ...ty.

... so far has focused on ...fairs Minister Aharon ...a, at 40 the youngest ... Mr. Begin's 18-member ...d a scion of a presti... ...can-Israeli family with ...ence in the Sephardic ... that comprises nearly ...l's population.

...uhatzeira has denied ...rieties and has accused ... police of "intentional ... to blacken" his repu... said the affair was de... ...weaken his Sephardic ... the National Religious ...).

...uhatzeira and six close ...reportedly are being in... ...on suspicion of funnel... ...ds of thousands of dol... ...istry funds to nonexis... ...us seminaries. Some of ...y. Israeli newspapers ...ted, has turned up in the Swiss bank accounts of some of the persons being investigated.

A Tel Aviv magistrates court issued travel restrictions against six persons connected with the case after, it was reported, three of them left the country.

'Witch-Hunt'

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, head of the mainstream faction of the NRP, has come under increasing criticism for permitting a "witch-hunt" of Mr. Abouhatzeira and his associates by the national police, which Mr. Burg's ministry controls.

Mr. Burg last week angrily walked out of an NRP meeting when members accused the head of the national police-fraud division, Binyamin Seigel, of "destroying careers" and launching a "concerted attack on the oriental communities' leaders."

The key questions arising from the affair are what effect it will have, regardless of its outcome, on the NRP, and how it will affect Mr. Begin's Likud coalition, which has only a two-vote majority in the 120-member Knesset (parliament). With 12 Knesset members, the NRP could become so divided among Mr. Burg's faction, Mr. Abouhatzeira's Sephardic faction and Education Minister Zevulun Hammer's Young Guard faction, that the coalition would collapse.

Traditionally, the Israeli national police has used the freewheeling Israeli press to pressure suspects in white-collar crimes into implicating themselves publically, and the Religious Affairs Ministry "scandal" appears to be no exception.

Detailed leaks of allegations made by witnesses to police interrogators have appeared almost daily under banner headlines, most notably involving Yisrael Gottlieb, acting mayor of the orthodox community of Bnei Brak, a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Gottlieb, who authorities said has become a state witness in exchange for immunity from prosecution, reportedly has told police that he transferred large amounts of ministry funds earmarked for Bnei Brak religious schools back to Mr. Abouhatzeira at the latter's request. Scores of other religious schools that never existed were said to be involved; the most recent charge concerns an alleged allocation of $9,000 on May 20 to a nonexistent institution.

Similar transactions, according to press reports attributed to the police and not yet denied by national police authorities, go back three years, when Mr. Abouhatzeira took office after serving as mayor of the city of Ramle.

Israeli newspapers, again quoting police sources, said Mr. Gottlieb gave Mr. Abouhatzeira receipts for the funds marked with forged rubber stamps of existing and fictitious religious institutions. The police have raided the ministry's offices to collect evidence in the case.

So far, Mr. Burg, who is also Israel's chief Middle East peace negotiator, has sought to remove himself from the affair, and Mr. Begin has confined his reaction to bitter attacks on the Israeli news media for trying the case publicly before indictment.

Interim Appointment

ANKARA, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Minister of State Ekrem Ceyhun has been named interim foreign affairs minister, replacing Hayrettin Erkmen, who was ousted for failing to follow a more-Moslem policy. As a caretaker minister, he may serve no more than two weeks.

Sometime in the next two weeks, Premier Suleyman Demirel must appoint a permanent successor to Mr. Erkmen, who was ousted Friday when parliament passed a vote of "no confidence" in his policies.

Associated Press

GALAXY AND GOLDFINCH — The tiny "Stieglitz," which is German for goldfinch, was parked recently in the shadow of a giant U.S. Air Force "Galaxy" transport plane at the Frankfurt airport. The veteran biplane, built in Germany about 50 years ago, now belongs to Lufthansa.

2 Members of Baader-Meinhof Gang Are Given 15-Year Prison Sentences

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 8 (AP) — A state court has sentenced two members of the Baader-Meinhof gang to 15 years each in prison for attempted murder in a 1977 shootout and for belonging to the Red Army Faction, as the group formally calls itself.

The two West Germans, Christof Wackernagel, 28, and Gert Schneider, 31, protested the sentences, which were handed down Friday, three years to the day after the kidnapping of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, later killed by members of the Red Army Faction. The state attorney had requested life sentences.

According to testimony, Wachernagel and Schneider — both implicated in the Schleyer slaying — were surrounded by police after leaving an Amsterdam apartment on Nov. 10, 1977. Before they were arrested they tried to battle their way free with a pistol and a hand grenade, which exploded, wounding the fugitives and police officers.

Several Amsterdam policemen testified at the trial. A spokeswoman for the Dutch Ministry of Justice said that, within the European Economic Community, people can be extradited to their home countries for prosecution of offenses committed there on the condition that they are also prosecuted on offenses committed where they were arrested.

Play Is Banned By Greek Court

ATHENS, Sept. 8 (AP) — An Athens court Saturday banned performances of a play about the alleged sexual escapades of a Greek Orthodox bishop. Religious leaders said the play insulted the church.

On Thursday, the playwright and an actress in the production were sentenced to five months imprisonment each because of a nude scene in the play, considered offensive to public morals. Both appealed the sentences and were set free. The play, called "The Saint of Preveza," satirizes the former bishop of Preveza.

Philippine Copter Crash

MANILA, Sept. 8 (UPI) — An air force helicopter crashed, killing all 13 persons aboard, including five secessionist Moslems who had been planning to surrender, the Philippine news agency said today. The agency said the helicopter had been missing since Aug. 30.

Challenge to Orthodox Church

Popular Bishop Abducted By Irate Residents of Crete

CANDIA, Crete, Sept. 8 (NYT) — The bishop raises his arms and addresses crowds of excited supporters. The ecumenical patriarch in Istanbul, spiritual leader of Greek Orthodoxy around the world, angrily orders the bishop to return to West Germany or face punishment. The Greek government calls for compromise. Action committees besieging the cathedral set up barricades to prevent their "messiah" from being taken away.

The scene is on Crete, the Greek island known for its independence and resistance to authority. In this case, the public's dedication to a local bishop has brought a rare challenge to the authority of the patriarchate in Turkey. Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis of Greece, who is from Crete, advises that "the public's wish should be respected and the patriarchate must compromise."

The dispute is over the vacant post of bishop of Kissamou and Selini. The Orthodox Church of Crete elected and the patriarchate appointed a bishop different from the one desired by the diocese's residents. Their choice was 69-year-old Bishop Erineos of Germany and Central Europe, whose popularity stems from his widespread welfare projects while serving in Crete until 1971. The achievements of the bishop included the establishment of orphanages, schools and hospitals. In West Germany he set up cultural centers for Greek migrant workers.

Matters reached a peak last month when the Church of Crete, which is autonomous and responsible only spiritually to the ecumenical patriarch, elected a bishop other than Bishop Erineos. Local people locked the cathedral. Then, while Bishop Erineos was vacationing on the island last weekend, they allegedly kidnapped him and forcefully enthroned him at the cathedral.

Since then 5,000 supporters have built barricades to prevent any attempt to evict him. When Patriarch Demetrius II addressed an order to Bishop Erineos to return to his German post "or face stiff penalties," the Cretans sent him a message saying: "The wishes of the Christian faithful should not be ignored. We will not let our bishop go."

Bishop's Regret

The bishop says he is complying with the public's wishes. "I regret the forceful way I was brought here and wish that the patriarchate's approval was forthcoming, but I cannot betray the people's love."

The de facto imposition of the diocese's wish appears to be related to the tacit approval of the Athens government. Although constitutionally it has no role in ecclesiastical affairs, the government has declined to use force to evict the bishop and has refrained from its formal function of ratifying the appointment of the elected bishop.

Mr. Mitsotakis concedes that he is deeply involved in the issue. "As a government, our position is that it is advisable for the patriarchate to respect the people's will," he said. "As a politician of Crete, I unreservedly support Bishop Erineos. ... Is it too much to allow him to serve the final years of his life as bishop of the small diocese from where he began his almost apostolic work?"

Nevertheless, the revolt is a challenge to the ecumenical patriarchate, the spiritual headquarters of the world's 200 million Orthodox Christians. A spokesman for the Greek Orthodox Church said that the patriarchate "is concerned that acceptance of such a precedent would undermine its authority on a wider scale."

Mr. Mitsotakis, however, said the patriarchate must quickly compromise to save face. "The patriarchate," he added, "must realize that Bishop Erineos is there to stay. He will not go."

Theologian Asks End To Birth Control Ban

LONDON, Sept. 8 (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Church must sanction birth control before it can effectively combat poverty and disease in Latin America and the Third World, banned Swiss theologian Hans Kung wrote in an open letter to Pope John Paul II yesterday.

The letter, which appeared in The Observer, said: "Can we credibly combat poverty, illiteracy, joblessness, malnutrition and ill-health in Latin America and the Third World — problems in which an extremely high birth rate constitutes one of the most significant factors — when for our part we are not prepared to promote a humanly responsible family planning?" The Vatican dismissed Mr. Kung as an official teacher last December following his challenge of the principles of papal infallibility.

Austrian Climber Killed

BOLZANO, Italy, Sept. 8 (UPI) — A boulder broke loose from Ortles Mountain in the northern Dolomites yesterday, striking and killing a 44-year-old Austrian climber, police said.

We've spent years coping with the unexpected. Because you may only get seconds.

You can't be sure just how you'll react in an emergency. And no two drivers are alike. But surely it is vital that the car always reacts in the same way, whatever the situation. So that you can trust it completely. In normal conditions as well as in emergencies.

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You have to test drive it to feel it. Test a 1980 Volvo. Ideally, in less than ideal conditions. You'll experience a new sense of driving safety.

VOLVO

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Tuesday, September 9, 1980

The Camp David Three

In case you're wondering what is going on among the Camp David Three, the answer is, not much. Jimmy Carter has a need to remind the voters — particularly Jewish voters who doubt the constancy of his support for Israel — about his role in making peace between Egypt and Israel and in steering huge amounts of U.S. aid to both. Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat have an obvious desire to assist a president who helped them to a place in history and who might, after all, be in office four more years. All Carter really asked was that they plan to visit him after the election, to reminisce about diplomatic triumphs if he loses, or, if he wins, to begin at last to discuss the tough issues of the West Bank.

Those issues have recently become even more difficult as Israelis and Arabs foolishly focused on the future of Jerusalem instead of Palestinian autonomy. It is hard, as always in this contest, to distinguish provocation from reaction; each side has taken steps that it knew offended the other. To make another Camp David summit sound plausible, the Israelis and Egyptians have now promised to cool their recent war of words and to let the matter of Jerusalem rest awhile. Even these gestures, however, could not be rendered as concessions to the White House; they agreed to help the president only if he disguised all influence over them.

Is there more to this than domestic U.S. politics? Only in one sense. The Carter administration knew long ago that campaign pressures would diminish its diplomatic influence, particularly over Israel, through most of 1980. That is why it contrived to keep the West Bank negotiations on ice. But the foes of peacemaking, in Israel and among Palestinians and their allies, have exploited this period of U.S. political paralysis to erect new obstacles to future negotiations. Extremists in Israel pushed measures that in other years would have evoked much more vigorous U.S. opposition. And Arab opponents of Camp David have been painting the United States and Egypt as helpless agents of Israeli expansionism. If Carter's invitation leads Begin and Sadat to resist a further deterioration, then at least two more months of damaging mischief may be avoided.

Meanwhile, as Ronald Reagan and John Anderson pressed their attack on Carter's alleged faithlessness to Israel, the president could bask in the new Camp David headlines and lace campaign speeches with anecdotes about his warm dealings with Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

The fact is that all three presidential candidates are committed to the Camp David accords and a search for ways to extend them into the West Bank. All are pledged to include Palestinians only when they agree to make peace with Israel. All know that putting Jerusalem's status at the top of the agenda could wreck the negotiations. And all probably realize that nothing much can happen even after the U.S. election until the Israelis have held theirs, next year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Capitalist Way

No one looking closely at the non-Communist world can gloat over the economic travails evident in, say, Poland, the Soviet Union and China. Certainly, there are no grounds for believing that the answer for Communists in trouble is to go down the very same capitalist path the West has taken. Capitalism's limitations notwithstanding, however, it remains striking that when Communist command economies founder, pressures mount to seek an essentially capitalist way out. This involves giving or forcing choice upon people, whether producers or consumers, at levels below the top.

Whether Poland will have a real chance to test that idea is the urgent question. The replacement of party leader Edward Gierek, who rose on the strength of his experience dealing with the economy, by Stanislaw Kania, who worked his way up through the security apparatus, is not at first glance encouraging. Even before the current crisis, it should be noted, Poland had done the "easy" reforms of sanctioning private farms and importing foreign capital. Ahead lie the tough ones: creating the institutions — independent trade unions — underlying decentralized decision-making, and running them in ways respectful of Poland's harrowing economic difficulties.

The Soviet Union, with its relatively ample cushion of resources and its constraint of ideology, has only flirted with the decentralizing idea. Schemes to improve efficiency by delegating investment and consumption decisions have been floated for decades but have been seen as threats to tradition and party control, and have been largely rejected. Now it is five-year-plan-making time in Moscow, and again such schemes are in the air. It would be a surprise, however, if the Kremlin broke with its past policy of easing the pressure for such domestic reform by importing technology and capital from the West.

In China, the leading advocate of reform, party vice chairman Deng Xiaoping, seems to have further consolidated his political position. This has enabled him to shuffle some (but not all) bodies, to continue pursuing foreign capital, technology "and management," and to push ahead with programs that reward people who perform well in the economy. Mr. Deng, who cleverly styles himself a "layman" in economic matters, is plainly aware of the twin hazards — for a Chinese leader — of leaning too far to the "capitalist road" and of increasing dependence on foreign sources. But China's poverty and the Soviet Union's hostility drive him on.

Somebody looked at the gorgeous gardens at Versailles and said, "It's great what God can do with a little money." That is to say: system isn't everything; resources count, too. But system is something. The Communist system is not working well these days, and the solution recommended most by members of it who are trying to improve things is to look at the capitalist way.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Statistical Surprise

That drop in last month's U.S. unemployment rate is welcome, but it's also a warning. Just about everybody — the Carter administration and its critics alike — expected the rate to keep rising through the end of the year and into 1981. That may yet happen. The dip in August may prove only temporary. But there is a certain pattern here. For some years, Americans have consistently overestimated the danger of unemployment and underestimated the strength of inflation. By early summer, it seemed pretty clear that the recession would be relatively short — meaning that it would hit bottom in the fall. Since unemployment typically lags behind the economic cycle, it was logical to assume that the rate might rise from July's 7.8 percent to something well over 8 percent early next year. Instead, while all of this careful calculation was going on, it now turns out that the rate was falling in August to 7.6 percent.

When everyone is surprised by a number, including some very acute and experienced students of the subject, that's a signal to begin looking around for other surprises. For a long time it had seemed that wages were becoming increasingly rigid in the U.S. economy. Even adjusted for inflation, they hardly ever moved any way but up. Declines were rare and brief. But since the beginning of 1978, average real hourly earnings in the United States have been — surprisingly — falling consistently. That average is now 8 percent below the peak a year and a half ago.

One way to explain it is to point to the large numbers of young people pouring into the labor force, most of them into beginners' jobs at low pay. That's a normal and desirable process. But it is indisputable that wages are a little lower than the forecasts expected, and employment a little higher. There may well be a relationship between those two surprises.

Meanwhile, unfortunately, inflation goes roaring along. The calculations that predicted rising employment also showed inflation falling below a rate of 10 percent a year by Christmas. The producers' price statistics for August now make that prospect a shade less likely. Prices of raw agricultural products, at the beginning of their journey to the U.S. dinner table, have risen 19 percent in the last two months. The price index for all finished goods, as they left the producers' plants, has been rising as fast this summer as it did last winter. This time, most of the trouble is, notoriously, in food prices. But the long and damaging droughts this summer make it less plausible that food prices will return soon to stability.

It's always perilous to draw large conclusions on the basis of one month's data. But it's necessary at least to consider the possibility that this recession is making less difference, to either.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 9, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The authorities in the Caucasus would seem to have been taken completely by surprise by the magnitude of the Tartar rising. The Tartars intend raising a regular siege to Baku and Shusha. They have laid many villages in ruins and pitilessly massacred the inhabitants. Officials at Tiflis say that they have unmistakable proof that the revolt has been fanned by Turkish emissaries and that agitators bearing green standards are now raising the whole country. Unless sufficient troops are available promptly to suppress the rising — and the news from Baku would show this to be the case — the whole of this part of the country will be devastated.

Fifty Years Ago

September 9, 1930

PARIS — Henry Ford, American automobile manufacturer, will soon extend his operations in Europe to include the manufacturing of nearly all parts for his automobiles, it was indicated yesterday when it became known here that three gigantic plants are now nearing completion in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. The new European plants, all of which will be in operation shortly, will afford jobs to thousands of unemployed persons, and this will mean a general business stimulation for the whole continent, it was pointed out. At present, most of the parts for Ford cars are manufactured in the United States and shipped to various assembly plants in Europe.

'Suppose We Simply Explain to the Voters That His Statements Are Not to Be Taken Any More Seriously Than Carter's.'

Bonn: Blind to the Right?

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — In a sense, the question is as old as West German democracy. Indeed, it dates from an earlier experiment in that form of political and social intercourse — the Weimar Republic.

Are the authorities overly watchful of the left but virtually blind to the right?

Justice Minister Hans Jochen Vogel flatly rejected that notion the other day and pointed to some intriguing statistics to support his position. During the past 12 months, he said, West German courts had handed down convictions in 498 cases involving crimes with a rightist extremist political background. An additional 101 persons had been indicted and 183 more are under investigation.

Shortcomings

The figures are startling, if only for the fact that the vast majority of these cases had not even been deemed worthy of fillers in the press.

But in the same breath Vogel also conceded that there are "occasional shortcomings and inadequacies."

He was alluding to one in particular: the arrest last week of six radical rightists on charges, among others, of two counts of murder, one attempted murder and forming a terrorist organization.

Among the improbable sextet are a 49-year-old crafts teacher, a 50-year-old physician and his daughter, a 24-year-old medical technician and, most significant of all, Manfred Roeder, 51, a lawyer.

Roeder has been a fugitive from justice since January, 1978, and was presumed to be hiding abroad with the help of neo-fascist groups in Italy and France, notably Marc Frederiksen's "Federation for National and European Action" (FANE), outlawed by the French government last week.

Arson Attacks

Their organization, launched by Roeder, called itself the "German Action Group." Its program included a "greater Germany," "exposing the lie of the Holocaust and the myth of German responsibility for World War II," and making "Germany safe for Germans" by driving "foreigners out."

Action, literally seems to have been their most important platform plank, to wit: bombings and arson attacks against memorials to victims of Nazism and homes for political refugees and asylum seekers all over the country.

This admitted and confessed wave of terror began last February in Esslingen, south of Stuttgart, included an explosion at a home for Ethiopian refugees in the town of Loerrach in which two people were injured, and culminated last month in the nightime Molotov-cocktail fire-bombing of a Hamburg home for Vietnamese boat people. Two of the Vietnamese died of burns.

'Long Enough'

That police and security officials uncovered and arrested the group is certainly to their credit. That it took them so long, however, is not and is indicative of the "occasional shortcomings" to which Vogel referred.

As Munich's Sueddeutsche Zeitung commented: "It took long enough for the public consciousness to register the fact that these attacks were not merely the work of isolated individuals." Added the Frankfurter Rundschau: "Two people had to die, it seems, before the responsible agencies and authorities acted."

To be sure, West Germany is not Italy, and tragic as the Hamburg fire-bombing was, it does not compare with the Bologna railway station.

But it is symptomatic of a phenomenon in which Roeder's little gang of fanatics appears to be merely the tip of an iceberg: West Germany's radical right and neo-Nazi fringe may have declined in numbers in recent years, but in the process it has become increasingly militant.

Worse than that, it has become menacingly violent.

Those who have watched developments in postwar West Germany long enough know that the pattern has been cyclical. Waves of right-radicalism and neo-Nazism — none of them strong enough to jeopardize what is called here "the basic Democratic order" — have come and gone.

Thus, in the early 1950s, there was the subsequently outlawed Socialist Reich Party, followed later in the decade and the early 1960s by a thinly-disguised, cosmetically renamed successor as well as by a spate of swastika smearings and anti-Semitic incidents.

Came Close

Then the extreme right seemed to disintegrate, only to reappear some years hence in the form of the National Democratic Party (NPD) which, during the 1969 election, obtained 1.2 million votes — 4.3 percent of the total — and came within a hair of seating a bloc of deputies in the Bundestag.

Two elections later, in 1976, with the party virtually defunct and almost bankrupt, the share of the vote was an insignificant three-tenths of one percent and the NPD will regard itself lucky if it gets even that much at the Oct. 5 election.

It seemed that the postwar rightist threat in West Germany had finally been interred, allowing all to be mesmerized by the threat — real or putative — from the radical left with its penchant for terrorism.

The decline of the NPD gave most people comfort. But that feeling of comfort has been dampened by the fact that the hard core remained. Not only that, increasingly it has adopted the methods, techniques and conspiratorial ways of declining leftist terrorism.

Threats

Roeder's little "German Action Group" is not the only one of its ilk. There are dozens of others and, while less manifest thus far, no less threatening.

Threats, in fact, seem to be their favorite stock in trade. Thus, a Hamburg spokesman for Amnesty International was threatened with death the other day for publicly expressing sympathy with the Vietnamese fire-bomb victims there. In Bamberg, a trade union official who arranged an exhibition dealing with the Holocaust has received a spate of murder threats from local neo-Nazis.

To be sure, Bonn is not Weimar, and by Italian criteria, West Germany probably has good cause to wax complacent. Moreover, as Vogel insisted, the authorities are not, "as they were between 1918 and 1933, blind on the right eye."

But a little myopic, perhaps?

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With Brzezins Behind the Wh

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — As the Iranian revolution gathered, in early 1979, an air force unit mutinied against the feeble regime of Shahpur Bakhtiar, installed by the shah when he left. The mutineers attacked Iran's military headquarters, trapping many U.S. military advisers there.

The U.S. ambassador, William Sullivan, negotiated through the night to extract the Americans. Just as they were about to be rescued, he got a telephone call on an open line from Washington. It was a message from Zbigniew Brzezinski: Did Sullivan think he could arrange a military coup against the revolution?

This bizarre event — the president's national security adviser suggesting a coup at the very moment that the Iranian armed forces were crumbling into revolutionary hands — is recorded by Sullivan in a newly-published article. It is in the fall issue of the quarterly Foreign Policy, and it gives some important insights into how U.S. foreign policy is actually made these days: important and depressing.

Rejects Facts

According to Sullivan, Brzezinski made his own policy in Iran during the critical period starting in late 1978. He rejected the facts reported by the U.S. Embassy: that the movement against the shah was massive, involving many elements in the population, and that the shah, recognizing as much, felt the use of force to suppress the revolution would not work for long.

Sullivan advised that a primary U.S. interest was to keep Iran's armed forces intact during the transition. They alone, he argued, could preserve the independence and territorial integrity of a post-imperial Iran and avoid Soviet domination. It was this advice that led to the sharpest clash with Brzezinski described in the article.

When the shah's last government began to fail in December, 1978, Sullivan says, the U.S. Embassy worked toward an arrangement between the military and the new regime that Sullivan correctly foresaw. And he says that a deal was made: "Detailed understandings were reached between the armed forces and revolutionary leaders in Tehran" for a transfer of allegiance.

At that point, Sullivan proposed that a U.S. emissary explain the idea to the Ayatollah Khomeini, who was still in Paris. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance approved and picked for the mission Theodore Eliot, an expert on Iran who was then inspector general of the Foreign Service. The plan was dis-

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'Before the Sun Comes U

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Vice Adm. Bobby R. Inman, head of the National Security Agency — the Big Ear that monitors telephone calls and cables — found himself in a terrible dilemma in early April.

On March 30, he had sent Stansfield Turner of the CIA a sensitive intercept showing how an unnamed U.S. citizen was conspiring to break the foreign agents registration law by receiving millions in commissions on oil sales from Libya. Turner promptly requested the name, then told Zbigniew Brzezinski at the White House that Billy Carter was making his deal.

Now Bobby Inman had a second intercept, proving that the president had done nothing to dissuade his brother from profiting from opening the White House door to Libya. The information indicated that dictator Moamer Qadhafi had ordered his man in Washington to pay the president's brother $200,000.

Dilemma

The dilemma: Should the White House, which had already breached security and endangered sources by revealing the first message to Billy Carter, be trusted further? Or should the National Security Agency entertain suspicion of the abetting of criminal conduct in the White House, and deny to Brzezinski and the CIA chief information of such personal importance to the president?

Inman consulted "Procedures for Reporting Federal Crimes Under Executive Order 12036," dated Aug. 15, 1979, and saw that the crimes included "acting as an unregistered foreign agent" as well as "communicating classified information." He read the overriding Section H: "When the head of an [intelligence] agency believes that circumstances of security warrant it, he may directly report to the attorney general."

On April 10 (according to Ben Civiletti's appointment calendar) Bobby Inman met with the attorney general. He showed the nation's chief law officer two pieces of evidence of the developing crime: the first item about Billy Carter's oil deal that had gone through the CIA's Turner to the White House, and the second item about the impending payoff.

With considerable courage, the intelligence officer apparently made the decision to withhold the second item from the White House and the CIA. He saw evidence of a crime and went only to the Justice Department: up to that point, the system worked.

Subverted

Then the system was subverted. The attorney general waited three days and then called in the head of his Criminal Division, Philip Heymann, to tell him to leave the case open. Incredibly, the politically sensitive Heymann did not ask for the information about the president's brother. Neither man did anything to help his own investigators.

Blocking these evidentiary leads from the lawmen with a "need to know" was the attorney general's first obstruction of justice. The men in Internal Security — cleared for Top Secret — were not even given the first item which had been passed on to Libya's agent by the White House. For two months, as Justice professionals later swore, their work was impeded — which took Jimmy Carter safely past the primary season.

Despite the blockage of evidence at the top, the professionals discovered the payments on their own. When the attorney general learned of this potential embarrassment to his leader, he obstructed Justice officials a second time. Having requested a meeting in the

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

A Good Idea

Re "The Finnish Model" (IHT, Aug. 27): William Pfaff suggests a new and more positive interpretation of the hitherto rather odious expression "Finlandization."

If it is possible for Poland to follow the Finnish example and establish a political system based on real independence limited by the demands of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet bloc, a fundamental change for the better might be achieved in Central Europe. The one-party system is untenable in today's Poland. Let us always keep in mind that the best must not stand in the way of the good.

ERIK BRAADLAND.
Halden, Norway.

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By Anthony L

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e-Spliced' Bacteria luce Human Insulin

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

K, Sept. 8 (NYT) — din manufactured by altered bacteria ap- afe and effective when humans, according to y report from a medi- roject in England. in-producing bacteria ed by use of recombi- technology, known gene-splicing, a realm that has been rapidly n recent years despite over its probable safe-

eriments described in port not only the first n insulin produced by DNA, but also, to ge, the first use of any DNA product in he report from a group ospital, London, and search Center in Win- rrey. The report, de- preliminary communi- published in The Lan- national medical jour-

iant DNA technology icing and recombining or deoxyribonucleic is the active material s of all living things. h process usually in- ting the desired foreign bacteria under circum-

stances in which the bacteria act out the gene's instructions — in this case, to produce human insulin.

Human insulin is expected to be the first product for human use to emerge from laboratories engaged in gene splicing. Many other products are expected to follow, including the human growth hormone and human interferon, the virus-fighting substance. High purity and almost limitless supplies are two of the prime advantages cited for gene-splicing products.

The insulin used by millions of diabetics today is harvested from the pancreas glands of slaughtered animals, a source that puts some limitations on supply. Furthermore, some specialists believe that human insulin might be superior to the animal insulin for use in some human patients.

In July, Eli Lilly and Co., the sponsor of the research project in England, announced that human trials of the product had begun and that construction had started on a $40-million facility for production of human insulin through gene-splicing methods. The drug concern, a leading commercial producer of insulin, said in the announcement that a shortage of animal insulin was expected to occur within about 20 years and that some experts regarded human insulin as probably preferable because its use would reduce the chances of allergic reactions in patients.

Early research in recombinant DNA technology, from which Eli Lilly has developed a potentially commercial production process, was done by Genentech Inc., a small research concern in California that is one of the pioneers in industrial gene-splicing research.

The advantages and disadvantages of the new source of insulin supply are being explored in the current research effort. So far, according to the report in The Lancet, a research team in England has studied 17 healthy male volunteers to compare the effects of highly purified animal insulin from pig pancreas glands with the effects of the human insulin produced by gene-splicing technology. The scientists found no significant ill effects from injecting either the purified pig insulin or the experimental human insulin.

"In neither this nor our subsequent experiments," said the report, "were there any indications of short-term adverse effects. Longer term studies, particularly in respect of immune responses, are clearly of major importance and are in progress."

The studies so far have shown little difference between the animal and human insulins in effectiveness in reducing blood sugar. The animal insulin was slightly more effective than the other when both were used at high doses, but the human insulin was slightly more effective at low doses. The scientists said this might reflect some small differences in processing by the body.

ilip Hendy, British Art orian, Dies

N, Sept. 8 (AP) — Sir dy, 79, a former direc- am's National Gallery curator of the Boston Fine Arts, has died. regarded art historian, ized the National Gal- ion in London after its ere dispersed for safety ld War II. Saturday in Oxford. p survived two major es during his tenure as the museum from 1946- he mid-1940s, he had masterpieces cleaned, avy fire from art critics he process distorted the e paintings. Sir Philip was blamed nce after the Goya por- llington was stolen from . The painting was re- d museum security was

born in Carlisle, Eng- educated at Westminster London, and Christ ollege, Oxford. He began as a lecturer and keeper llace Collection in Lon- Philip went to Boston at tion of the Trustees of la Stewart Gardner Mu- prepare a catalogue of ction, which was pub- 1931. That work estab- reputation in the art has become a standard work.

Associated Press

WATER SPECTACLE — La Serenissima, with 18 gondoliers, musicians and soldiers, is followed by dozens of other boats Sunday on the Grand Canal during the annual Regatta in Venice.

Canada's Constitution Talks Under Way

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Canada's 10 provincial premiers today opened a week of constitutional talks, seeking to resolve deep divisions between the federal government and the provinces, and among the provinces themselves, by drawing up plans for a constitution that would end a decades-long power struggle between the two levels of government.

A wrangle over the agenda was quickly settled when Mr. Trudeau withdrew a last-minute demand that first consideration be given to his proposed charter of human rights and language guarantees. He agreed with the provincial view that the contentious issue of who controls natural resources should get priority.

The prime minister described the conference as "maybe the most important since the 1864 one," which led to the creation of the Canadian confederation by the British North America Act of 1867.

It is the BNAA, an act of the British Parliament, that the 11 political leaders will be trying to modify in order to make it an up-to-date, Canada-based constitution. This is the 13th attempt in 53 years to rewrite the constitution.

Mr. Trudeau, leading the nationally televised talks, also abandoned his right to make the traditional opening statement, turning the floor over to Premier William Davis of Ontario, Canada's most populous province.

Mr. Davis urged the leaders to "be Canadians first" so they could develop a constitution with a balance between "national directions and provincial autonomy."

As the provincial leaders arrived here yesterday, they and Mr. Trudeau were bickering over which of 12 key issues would be first on the agenda during the five days of talks, because of the attempted last-minute change by Mr. Trudeau. Feelings of ill-will were stirred last week when the 60-year-old Mr. Trudeau, who was returned to power in February elections, warned that if the conference failed he would act alone to bring home, or "patriate," the constitution from Britain by the end of the year.

The premiers discussed a provincial response to Mr. Trudeau's declaration for more than two hours in the hotel suite of Manitoba Premier Sterling Lyon, who has threatened a court challenge if Mr. Trudeau attempts the unilateral move.

Pravda Sees Shift In Japan's Policy

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP) — Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito's just-concluded Asian tour shows that Japan is abandoning a "balanced, realistic policy" in favor of aiding Peking and Washington, Pravda said today.

During the tour, Pravda said, Mr. Ito showed solidarity with the "undeclared war of imperialist forces, particularly the United States and its Peking helpers against Kampuchea [Cambodia] and Afghanistan." The newspaper added that it was not surprising that the tour received "the warmest blessing" from China when Mr. Ito arrived in Peking on his last stop.

Secret Contest Lacks Primaries, Candidates

Mexican Guessing Game: Next President

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — It involves no primaries, platforms, candidates or debates. It is not covered by the press and even those participating deny that it is taking place. Yet the campaign to determine Mexico's next president is in full swing.

It is a campaign that at times seems pointless. Unable to seek reelection, President Jose Lopez Portillo will pick his successor, and none of the contenders know what criteria will guide his selection.

But an intense, although invisible, campaign is nevertheless taking place, with each of a half-dozen pre-candidates among Cabinet ministers trying to show his best face, and the worst face of his competitors, to the president and the groups lining up behind one aspirant or another.

The campaign ends late next year when the long-ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party nominates Mr. Lopez Portillo's choice as its candidate for the July, 1982, elections. The formal campaign then begins for the elections, which the party's nominee is certain to win. The winner assumes office Dec. 1, 1982.

Important Role

The phantom campaign, however, does play an important role in Mexico's mysterious and secretive political system. On the one hand, the successful pre-candidate can establish which politicians are loyal to him and should be rewarded with key positions. On the other hand, politicians must gamble on the possibility of rapid promotion and the probability of political ostracism.

Until the 1976 succession, in fact, the gamble seemed minimal since four of the five previous ministers of the interior had become president. But the president at the time, Luis Echeverria Alvarez, stunned everyone by picking his finance minister, Mr. Lopez Portillo.

To this day no one knows why Mr. Echeverria chose as he did. Many analysts believe he selected the politically inexperienced Mr. Lopez Portillo in the hope of continuing to exercise power and influence. Others point out that the two men were lifelong friends. Mr. Echeverria once explained privately that his finance minister seemed best equipped to deal with economic difficulties.

One of the ironies is that in asserting his own authority the incoming president invariably turns against both the policies and followers of the man who placed him in office. Yet, at least until he becomes the party candidate, his views are indistinguishable from those of the incumbent.

Thus, the successor does not know for certain why he is chosen nor can the outgoing president safely predict the political direction of the administration he installs.

In this political cycle, the 14th successive peaceful transfer of power in 60 years, the focus of inside speculation has turned toward ministers handling the economy, perhaps because Mr. Lopez Portillo was himself a finance minister, perhaps because politics here are increasingly dominated by economic problems.

As a result, the pre-candidates most often mentioned in the discreet whispers of politicians and businessmen are Finance Minister David Ibarra Munoz, Planning and Budget Minister Miguel de la Madrid, Commerce Minister Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and Labor Minister Pedro Ojeda Paullada. Longer odds are given for Interior Minister Enrique Olivares Santana and Jorge Diaz Serrano, head of the state oil monopoly, Pemex.

In coming months, politicians in both the government and the six small opposition parties will try to read the president's mind and commit themselves accordingly. "Who could it be?" a nervous official said, thinking aloud. "Ibarra is very bright but unscharismatic, Ojeda is close to the president but less impressive. Diaz Serrano is too identified with the private sector. Or it could be the turn of the politicians with Olivares. Who knows? I wish I knew."

Every statement by the president is scrutinized for hints of favor toward one aspirant or another. Those accompanying the president on special occasions are seen to be gaining on others. The worst thing that can happen to a pre-candidate is that his ambition be mentioned in public.

Papuans Overrun Vanuatu Rebels

VILA, Vanuatu, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — Papua New Guinea troops have overrun the last pocket of secessionist resistance on the island of Espiritu Santo and the last rebel leader has given himself up, Vanuatu Home Affairs Minister Fred Timakata said today.

About 130 Papuan soldiers, aiding riot police at the request of the Vanuatu government, moved into the northern village of Port Olry before dawn on Saturday, meeting no resistance and capturing 131 persons, according to Mr. Timakata.

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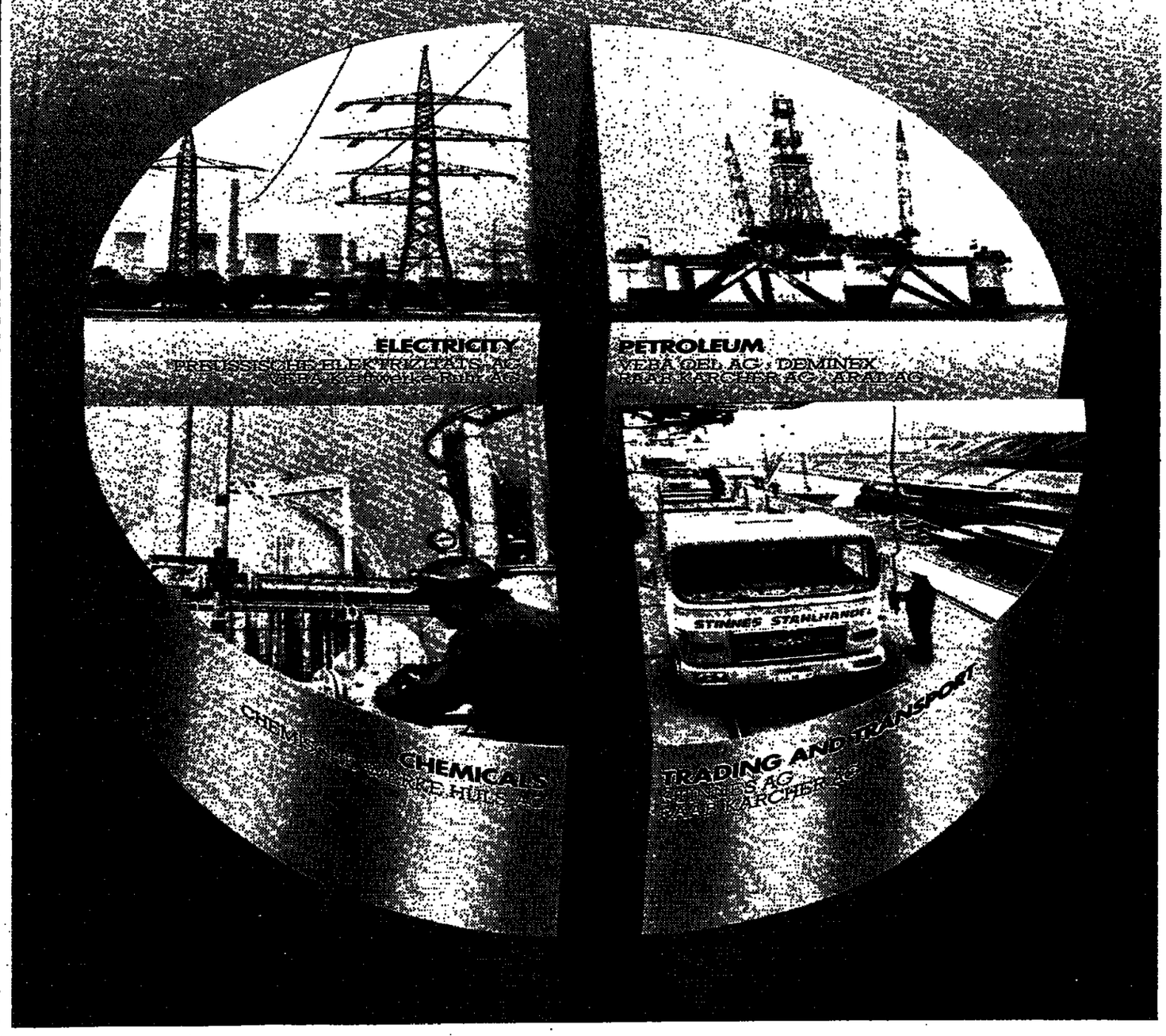

"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

is eyes twinkled. The finely- gold case gleamed in his hand.

his was no ordinary watch.

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he man explained how months ftsmanship had made this etual Calendar" one of the sophisticated and accurate ieces ever created by the n hand.

xcept for one small omission.

Following the normal four-year ", he elaborated, "2100 should eap year. But it's not. pens to be the one year in ries in which our calendar es up. There'll be no February n 2100."

That will make it difficult", mented, "for any lovely young wanting to propose to me."

He glanced at me quizzically over the top of his spectacles. "Unless you forget to make the adjustment", he said solemnly.

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Fast Food

Beating a Path for the Big C(roissant)

By Patricia Wells

PARIS, Sept. 8 (NYT) — The French have finally decided to take the fast food war seriously. What with McDonald's popping up all over Paris and Burger King's recent installation on the Champs-Elysees, the French are fighting back with — what else? — the croissanterie.

It's Paris' latest food fad. Instead of cheeseburgers and fries, it's the uncommon marriage of *feuillete au fromage chaud* and *milk shake frais*, but the fast food concept is the same. And the result sends shock waves through the palate.

With names like La Croissanterie, Croissant & Co. and Croissant Show, more than a dozen croissanteries have opened in Paris in the last six months — two of them in the past eight weeks — with talk of franchising the concept in Paris, throughout Europe and, eventually, amid the fast-food wars of the United States. One company, Grands Moulins de Paris, is venturing afield tomorrow with a fast food restaurant-boulangerie in Amsterdam called Vie de France.

"*Restaurant rapide* — it's the restaurant of the future," insists Eugene-Morgan Boi, manager of Croissant & Co., which opened a few weeks ago right on the expansive paved terrace in front of the Centre Pompidou, perhaps the city's most popular teen-age hangout.

"We hope to have 10 shops in Paris by the end of the year, then begin franchising in the United States," said Boi, as he popped frozen pizza in the shop's convection oven and removed a tray of steaming croissants.

Like the other croissanteries, Croissant & Co. uses factory-made, frozen products that are delivered to the shop, then baked on the premises.

Though Parisians have been crying for years over the decline of the perfect croissant, the current fast food affront presents an even more serious threat to their gastronomic integrity. The fast food croissant, brioche and puff pastries are by and large soggy, tasteless imposters of revered French pastries, yet their apparent popularity attests to the seemingly insatiable world appetite for fast food.

All of the shops are obvious copies of American fast food eateries, with tile floors, a "menu" of gaudily colored photographs of croissants and *pain au raisins* hanging from the ceiling, and counters along the walls for stand-up eating.

Most croissanteries offer variations on the croissant theme, sometimes stuffing the sacred French breakfast roll with cheese, mushrooms, ham and tomatoes. In deference to the French sweet tooth, the menus are heavy on dessert items, with one shop even offering croissants filled with sugary mixtures of raspberries, peaches, bananas and apricots.

At La Croissanterie, in the flashy Forum des Halles shopping center near the Centre Pompidou, Parisians and tourists queue up at all hours, paying 50 cents for a *croissant au beurre*, $1.25 for a *croissant chaud au jambon*, and washing it all down with cafe au lait or Coca-Cola.

La Croissanterie has been open for nearly a year, and now has six shops in Paris. In March, Tartes & Galettes joined La Croissanterie in the Forum des Halles, offering a range of filled puff-pastry entrees, including a popular leek-filled *feuillete poireau*.

Croissant Show (a play on *croissant chaud*, or hot croissant) opened two months ago at 168 Boulevard St. Germain, in the tourist-filled shadow of St. Germain des Pres. With disco music blaring and signs reading "Croissants, Boissons," the shop is already selling 8,000 croissants a day, including a sandwich concoction in which the croissant is sliced in half and filled with tomatoes and hard-cooked eggs.

The shop, considered a prototype, is owned by Michel Axel, the couturier. He hopes to open 70 more shops by the end of the year. If his plans are carried out, this may just be the beginning of more intense international competition for the fast food dollar. For Axel intends to install a Croissant Show on the Champs-Elysees by October.

A Wolf landscape: Man confronts his surroundings.

Art

Painter Caspar Wolf: A Great Witness

By Souren Melikian

BASEL (IHT) — Some painters are great creators and others are great witnesses. The first retrospective devoted to Caspar Wolf at the Kunstmuseum (through Sept. 14) proves that this 18th-century Swiss landscapist belonged in the second category.

When Wolf was born at Muri in 1735, Switzerland was just awakening to modern trends in Europe. Untouched by classicism, it lived in the aesthetic world of the late Renaissance. To catch up, the Swiss rushed abroad.

Wolf's choice, at age 15, was southern Germany, where he assimilated the pictorial language of the Rococo age. More important, he adopted the German theatrical perception of nature. Two exquisite landscapes painted in these early years, from the Kunstmuseum's own collection, are intensely dramatic. Beyond the dark foreground full of growth or houses, light suffuses receding hills and plains that gradually fade out in a golden haze. In one view, a tiny rider gallops across the dark foreground, his clothes touched by sunset rays in an atmosphere of threatening expectancy.

Stormy Seas

Wolf's second journey was to France. There he spent part of 1769 and 1770 working in the studio of Philippe-Jacques de Loutherbourg, a step that very nearly proved fatal to his creative powers. The young Swiss appears to have been overly impressed by the landscapist whom Loutherbourg (like everyone else in Paris) admired most, Joseph Vernet.

Back in Muri, Wolf produced views of vessels tossed on stormy seas under black skies. Fortunately, the phase did not last. In 1773, he began taking notice of the scenery around Muri. From then until his death a decade later, he painted the works that give him an unusual position in European art.

The English were then discovering the Swiss mountains, which were included in any traveler's Grand Tour. This resulted in some of the greatest watercolor landscapes of European painting. John Cozens' vision is of blurred immensity — sweeping compositions of snowy mountain ranges with blobs of dark color. The feeling is subdued, allusive.

Wolf's perception of his country could hardly be more different. Precipitous cliffs and craggy peaks, rows of fir trees emphasizing crest lines, waterfalls tumbling down several hundred yards, and, amid all this, tiny humans on dangerous bridges or improbable ladders. While the English watercolorist calmly contemplated the scene, Wolf expressed the confrontation of men with the awesome surroundings. His eye travels into valleys, follows winding paths over abysses, as in "The Devil's Bridge in the Schoellenen." There are alternations of fear and jubilation conveyed by the marvelous outbursts of light, blended with a sense of mystery from his Rococo days.

It reaches an apex in his fairy tale world of caves. The exhibition poster sums up the quintessence of Wolf's perception. Inside a huge grotto, the artist, a tiny figure in Swiss breeches and funny little hat, is seen sketching, perilously standing on a rocky ledge. Sunlight rushes through the entrance to light up a section of the wall, leaving the rest of the cave in threatening darkness. Despite the artist's limited mastery as a craftsman this is a fantastic vision.

Movies

6th U.S. Film Fes Under Way at Dea

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DEAUVILLE, France, Sept. 8 (IHT) — There is said to be a film festival somewhere every week. In any case, they are so frequent that occasionally two of international importance collide, as happened this week with the Deauville festival jumping the gun before that of Venice had arrived at its prize-day goal post.

The Deauville festivites, devoted exclusively to the U.S. cinema, commenced over the weekend with a ball in the casino featuring the city's mayor, Anne d'Ornano, dancing with the foremost guest of honor, Danny Kaye.

At a ceremony the following morning in the casino's theater, the sixth Deauville Film Festival was officially opened in the presence of the U.S. ambassador to France, Arthur Hartman, and 36 representatives of Hollywood's studios. Kaye was rather redundantly decorated with the Danny Kaye medal, which in the future will be bestowed on the year's best comedians.

The six-day tournament of screen Americana includes 40 films chosen by the festival's founder-directors, Andre Halimi and Lionel Chouchan. The initial selections indicate the wide range of the program.

Jon Trent's "**Middle Age Crazy**" is a serio-comic study of what the French call "the demon of midday," the raging fever that overtakes many men on the threshold of the middle years. A successful Texas businessman, on turning 40, is irritated by his mounting responsibilities, brought home by his father's death. The ties of his family life and his work exasperate him and, like Walter Mitty, he is visitied by fantasies that he is again a young buck. He casts an acquisitive eye on young women, purchases a flashy sports car and rejuvenates his wardrobe. Sirens are ever on the watch for tired businessmen. He finds an obliging chick, but is unable to adjust to the double standard and so goes back to his adoring wife, problem children and staid respectabiity. The beginning, with its play with the amusing aspects of the situation, is better than the soothing syrup of the pat conclusion, but Bruce Dern's solid characterization of the would-be runaway obsessed by the march of time, fears of failing potency and the itch for adventure, gives the soap-opera scenario vivid reality and abiding humor.

"**Heartbeat**" by John Byrum displays the other side of the coin, the "Beat Generation" that shaped the social and sexual 1960s. The Beat p Kerouac, the auth ed saga about excl "On the Road," a ported experience and the woman th subject matter fo glance at the tran can mores 30 year pathetically perfo gently directed, an of the "undergro that took place i ism sought to harn

Michael Mann' Mile," shot in 21 Prison with pro and convicts, is a tion of sociologic ing behind-bars ex ic, documentary f on an authentic st who is trained as a the title — but its illustrating various on life and the cor Peter Strauss cont larly effective perf

Alan Parker's reviewed on its L pleased the festiv mously.

In "**Salem's Lo** Tobe Hooper, a m land villlage is so paging vampires th need of a Cotton M up its practicing witches and burn stake. An all-out demanding a belie blood-thirsty spo Grand Guignol cor complished its mis night showing, ca ence to emit terri nervous titters. Jam ghoulish villain, c land to the New W go of unquiet dead.

Venice Film

VENICE, Sept. 8 director John Cassa is Malle of France Gold Lion award creative films at th Festival — Cassav ria," starring his wi lands, and Malle City."

Other Gold Lions to Greek director T gelopoulos for "O M (Alexander the Gre garian director Pet "A Special Day." work won in the ca distributed outside channels, and Gotha film.

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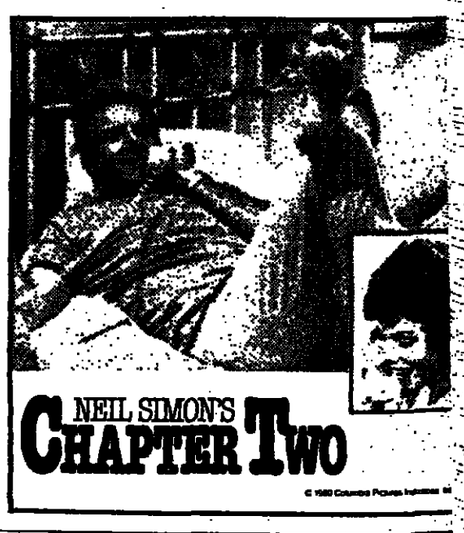

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Tuesday, September 9, 1980 **

BUSINESS/FINANCE

…NESS NEWS BRIEFS

…eports Vehicle Order From Iraq

…ept. 8 (Reuters) — Toyota says it has won an order for …s from Iraq's state automobile company. The value of the …t disclosed.

…f 10,000 medium-size taxis, 40,000 small cars and 10,000 … is to extend through the year starting this month. Toyota …s to export more than 80,000 vehicles to Iraq this year, up …ast year.

…t Plans One-Week Layoff for 4,900

…t. 8 (AP-DJ) — Moulinex, makers of small electrical house…es, said today that it intends to lay off 4,900 workers at six …ries during the last week of October in a bid to reduce …ntories.

…ny already had laid off its entire work force of 10,700 for

…said that since 1976 its sales had increased by 42 percent …same time the value of its stocks had risen by 143 percent …neral decline in sales of consumer goods.

… Expand Security System Production

… Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Racal-Mesl Security, a subsidiary of …onics, announced today that it is establishing companies in …tates, France and Italy in an attempt to take advantage of …g market for security systems.

…any is being set up in Rockville, Md., and another in an …a near Milan. In France, Racal Security has acquired ma…olding in Electrofirm SA, a distributor of security equip-

…urity, which already has about 50 principal overseas compa…e world's largest producer of infrared intruder sensors, said …d risen by about 46 percent in the past year and that 86 …s production was exported.

…nit Reported Seeking French Base

…ept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Zilog, an electronics unit of the Exxon …king French approval to set up in France, industry sources

…l that under the Paris government's plan to foster a viable …ctronics industry, Zilog had been advised to link up with a …, but talks with the Matra group had been inconclusive.

U.S. Is Seen Competing Well Despite Slipping Productivity

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Recent U.S. economic indicators showing a drop of 3.2 percent in manufacturing productivity in the second quarter and a decline of 1.6 percent in July's industrial production have revived the controversy over whether the United States is still competitive in world markets.

While private institutions contend that U.S. economic performance has been disappointing in the last 10 years, Carter administration officials maintain that the country's international competitive position is stronger today than a decade ago.

Both assessments are probably correct. It depends on whether the yardstick used is in relative, weighted, nominal or real terms, and whether the data involve a common currency or the local currencies of competitor countries.

Speaking in New York recently, Fred Bergsten, assistant treasury secretary, quoted data published by the International Monetary Fund to back an assertion that the U.S. competitive position improved in the '70s.

The IMF applied five measures of price competitiveness to key industrial countries, adjusted for exchange-rate changes, to evaluate the performance of each country against the weighted performance of the other 12.

The data showed that the United States bettered its position on all five counts in the decade through 1979, showing improvements of 12 percent in relative export-unit values, 21 percent in relative wholesale prices and 40 percent in relative unit labor costs. On the basis of the same data, West Germany and Japan lost ground in all five areas, Mr. Bergsten said.

International economists say that growth of manufacturing productivity was consistently slower for the United States than for most of its trading partners in the '70s. But they agree that the U.S. competitive position in world trade remains strong.

According to the latest projections by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, U.S. productivity will decline 2 percent this year but only 0.8 percent next year. Declines are also forecast for all major U.S. trading partners except Japan.

The OECD attributes much of the contrast between low productivity and continued competitiveness to sharp currency rate movements, as well as to relatively moderate increases in U.S. wages and other compensation.

Other analysts state that, while the United States fared poorly in the decade because of inadequate capital investment, which failed to keep pace with the growth of the labor force, and reduced spending on research and development, productivity growth also slowed in most other industrial countries after the 1973 energy crisis.

OECD experts believe further reductions in U.S. government regulations, such as last year's deregulation of transport, could improve productivity. Tax reductions for business could increase investment and productivity and dampen inflation, they add.

Meanwhile, the relatively moderate growth of wages and other compensation has improved U.S. performance in unit labor costs, calculated by dividing the wage bill by productivity yields. According to Manufacturers Hanover Trust, U.S. unit labor costs rose at an annual rate of 6.3 percent for the decade through 1979. In the same period, such costs rose 16 percent in Japan, 13 percent in West Germany and France, 12 percent in Britain, 11 percent in Italy and 6.7 percent in Canada.

And the OECD forecasts a rise of 7.5 percent in U.S. export volume this year, compared with an average 6 percent combined growth for the organization's 24 member countries. That puts the United States second only to Japan, whose exports are expected to rise 14 percent. West Germany is seen as a distant third, with 5.5-percent projected growth. Canada's exports are expected to decline 5 percent.

Thus the OECD sees the U.S. current account swinging from chronic deficit to near-equilibrium this year and to a surplus of as much as $10 billion next year.

How the Institutions Played the 2d Quarter

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Managers at investment institutions shepherding $383 billion in stocks reduced seven of their 10 top holdings in the second quarter and appeared to be net sellers overall.

This picture emerges from summary data compiled by Computer Directions Advisers, Silver Spring, Md., on quarterly changes in holdings reported by the institutions. All managers of $100 million or more are required to make 13f filings each quarter with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Figured at June 30 prices, the net changes in holdings indicate a drop of $1.2 billion during the quarter. Although most of the change reflects net sales of stocks, the figure also includes differences caused by increases or decreases in the number of accounts managed by the institutions or by such factors as new filings by managers uncounted before.

Selling by Mutuals

The decrease in holdings would appear to be attributable mainly to mutual funds; most are included even though the funds also are surveyed separately by CDA. As reported earlier, mutual funds as a group were net sellers last quarter of more than $1 billion of stocks.

The 13f institutions, which also include such entities as bank trust departments, pension funds, endowment funds, corporations and insurance companies, displayed a split approach to oil investments, which accounted both for their biggest increases and their biggest decreases.

Crude oil producers were the most heavily bought stocks, with the institutions adding $230 million of them to holdings. These include such companies as Aquitaine, American Petrofina, General American Oil, Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas, Natomas, Asamera, and Occidental Petroleum.

But the professional managers apparently were heavy sellers of integrated domestic oils, to the tune of $391 million, and integrated internationals, $277 million. In addition, they decreased holdings of oil service stocks by $35 million.

Among their 10 largest holdings, the institutions added only to Atlantic Richfield, $618 million, Schlumberger, $5.7 million, and Kodak, $27 million. Net decreases among these largest holdings were $278 million of American Telephone, $189 million of IBM, $152 million of Exxon, $100 million of Standard Oil of Indiana, $31 million of Mobil, $31 million of Standard Oil of California and $17 million of General Electric.

The second-largest increase in holdings was a net of $208 million of automobile stocks. This interest made General Motors the institutions' second-biggest purchase, after Atlantic Richfield, with $142 million of GM stock added.

Other groups leading the net additions list were natural gas pipelines, semiconductors, metal fabricating stocks, hospital management, instrumentation stocks, New York City banks and tobaccos.

The largest cuts in holdings, after major oils, were in food, aerospace, paper, miscellaneous metals, electric power, entertainment and forest products stocks.

After Atlantic Richfield and GM, the managers' major additions to holdings were $84 million of R.J. Reynolds, $74 million of Valero Energy, $66 million of Ford, and $65 million of Minnesota Mining.

Among stocks with the largest decreases in institutional holdings during the quarter were Conoco, $189 million; Boeing, $139 million; Kerr-McGee, $132 million; Sun Co., $116 million; Standard Oil of Ohio, $107 million, and International Paper, $101 million.

The institutions covered in the CDA compilation of 13f reports held 34.2 percent of the $1.1-trillion market value of corporate stocks outstanding.

Dow Average Down 12 as Metals Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — Precious metal stocks scored spectacular gains but the rest of the New York stock market contracted sharply today amid rising interest rates and new worries about inflation.

The precious metal group paced the action in gold bullion, which rose $31 on the Comex on reports Saudi Arabia would soon cut oil production and raise prices. Those reports and Friday's news that U.S. wholesale prices rose 1.5 percent in August revived investor fears about inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, 7.85-point loser Friday, was off 12.38 to close today at 928.58. The Dow, which gained 8.37 points overall last week, had been ahead a fraction in the earlier going.

The prime rate rise to 12 percent that began Friday became industrywide today and Chemical Bank raised its broker loan rate to 11-¼ percent from 11 percent, joining some other banks.

Meanwhile, the growth of the basic money stock over the past month has exceeded Federal Reserve targets and analysts expect the Fed to at least maintain its tight credit policy.

Uncertainties

Analysts said that in view of the uncertainties about rates and prices, investors decided to lock in the profits they scored in the recent extended market advance, particularly after a morning rally failed. Analysts said the feebleness of the rally indicated the market had little underlying strength.

In the precious metal group, Asa Ltd. jumped 11 to 76¾, Active Engelhard Minerals 4 to 56⅜, Benguet Consolidated 1½ to 15¾, Dome Mines 6 to 129½, Homestake Mining 8¾ to 95⅝, Hecla Mining 3⅞ to 44¾, Sunshine Mining 2¼ to 18¼ and Handy and Harman 3½ to 63¼.

Copper issues benefited from the rise in precious metals. Kennecott, which said it was near an agreement with striking copper workers, added 3⅜ to 33½, Asarco 4 to 50 and Phelps Dodge 2⅛ to 37¾. Inco Ltd. added 1⅛ to 25⅛.

Gold Soars Past $670

ZURICH, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Substantial buying from the Middle East in a dry bullion market catapulted the price of gold to close to $671-$674 an ounce in Zurich today, sharply up from $654-657 at the opening and from $650-$653 at Friday's close.

The London afternoon fixing of $672 per ounce was up from $660 at the morning fixing and $651 Friday. Late in the day gold was selling between $672-$673.50.

The dollar came under pressure in London from several large selling orders, especially against the Swiss franc.

In Zurich, diversification from dollar holdings by Arab investors was mainly cited for gold's rise, with dealers guessing that at the Sept. 15 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries there will be not only a cut in oil production but also a proposal to decide on a long-term pricing policy that may include using a basket of currencies for oil payments. "Possibly even including gold as a means of payment," a dealer said.

…li-Iraqi Oil Axis Worries the West

… Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — …eration between Saudi … Iraq in the Organiza…oleum Exporting Coun…ting a new power bloc …il-producing cartel that … strongly influence de… in OPEC.

…estern diplomats are … that the cooperation … in more political pres… West. Production lev…tance, might be set on …f how the West is re…o Arab pressures on Is…i Arabia and Iraq, …o largest producers, to…e the power to wipe out … world oil glut.

… states do not yet agree …s.

…avor Harmony

…oth do favor harmony …EC on oil prices, and …ort automatic price in… a quarterly basis to re…lation and currency … Both, too, take a dim …e price leapfrogging that … quotes higher in 1979 …his year.

… countries — which to…duce 13 million barrels …y, nearly half of OPEC's …iffer on production con…

…lieve production pro… should be followed by …e prices again are in har…ys one Iraqi diplomat …udi government source, … says, "Each country …trol its own production; …tter of sovereignty."

…Iraq and Saudi Arabia …o terms — and whether … carry their view with …her members — should …arer at the cartel's meet…ina next Monday.

…l specialists have specu… Saudi Arabia might re…urrent production of 9.5 …rrels a day during the …arter. This cut might …natter what happens at …t week.

Saudi Light

…ing, according to some …audi Arabia might lift …r its key grade, the Sau…ude used as the OPEC …, at least $2 a barrel … current $28. But that might hinge on a Saudi demand that other producers narrow the premiums they charge for quality and other differences.

One stumbling block to OPEC unity could be Iran, which has been a pricing hawk at the group's recent meetings. However, because of the instability of its government and reduced oil production, Iran has lost any ability to affect OPEC more than marginally.

Iranian production has been running at about 1.7 million barrels a day, far below the 5-million-barrel production under the late shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Currently, exports are under 800,000 barrels a day.

But that output might rise. Annahar Arab Report and Memo, a Middle East newsletter, says: "Whether Ayatollah Khomeini continues to guide the affairs of Iran is irrelevant. Needs of the people will dictate a level of oil production of about three million barrels a day for any regime."

…ch Budget … Benefiting …ate Firms

… Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — …ms, with the exception …panies, will be the big…ficiaries from the 1981 …udget, the first draft of …xpected to be approved …inet Wednesday.

… last-minute changes, the … reliably said to provide …ves for private corporate …s that will cost the gov… billion francs annually …xt five years.

…he plan, which must be … by Parliament, corpora… be authorized to deduct … taxable profits amounts …0 percent of their invest…with profits currently …0 percent, the incentive …is to a direct subsidy of

…-year incentive plan will …dition to measures an…ast week to stimulate the …uilding industry by au… 10,000 new loans for …ers, and 1 billion francs …rest loans for export-ori…stments.

…e support actions are de… boost the growth of pri…l outlays by 2.5 percent …On the other hand, oil … will be penalized to the … billion francs annually …rms of the complex tax

Forecasts Range From $2.10 to $2.50

Views Conflict on Outlook for Sterling

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Sterling is holding firm above $2.40, its highest level against the dollar in more than five years, but analysts are sharply divided over the outlook.

Some traders say the Conservative government's battle against inflation is far from won. Thus, they see little likelihood that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will soon relax restrictive monetary policies, including the high interest rates that have been helping to buoy the pound. It was quoted at $2.418 in London today.

Nevertheless, there is nervousness on most Wednesdays, the day before the Bank of England regularly announces its minimum lending fee to financial institutions. That key rate has been 16 percent since July 3, when it was lowered from the record 17 percent reached on Nov. 15.

David Lomax, group economic adviser for National Westminster Bank, believes the pound has "reached close to peak levels, with more potential on the downside than the upside." He expects that within six months sterling could be down to around $2.30 or even a bit lower.

If the government eventually is seen to have failed in its fight against inflation, there could be a "dramatic" drop in the pound's exchange rate, Mr. Lomax says. He adds, though, "It's most unlikely they will be seen to have failed" — so the outlook for sterling depends on the depth of future declines in British interest rates.

London stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, in its economic forecasts out today, says the expected fall in the central bank's key rate "perhaps to 13 percent by year-end, may result in the sterling exchange rate declining to about $2.10-$2.20 over the same period." But because of the underpinning of North Sea oil and the improvement in U.K.'s current account of trade in goods and services plus certain financial transfers, it expects the exchange rate to rebound to around $2.25 by mid-1981.

David Fitzpatrick, vice president for international research at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in London, is bullish on sterling. "It's going up," he asserts, with the caveat that "a day is a long time on foreign-exchange markets." He nevertheless expects to see the pound over $2.50 in the next six months.

Among the reasons for his optimism, Mr. Fitzpatrick cites increasing production of North Sea oil at a time when oil prices could well be poised to rise again. Also, there has been a revival of the role of sterling as a reserve currency, he says. And U.K.'s trade figures are improving, possibly reflecting commodity-backed boom conditions in some former colonies where Britain has a strong market position.

Mr. Fitzpatrick agrees that a narrowing of interest-rate differentials between Britain and other countries could depress sterling for a time, but he believes this would be offset by the positive factors. He also says that much depends on the attitude of the Bank of England toward the strength of its currency, but adds that the central bank "is committed to a free-market philosophy, as is Thatcher."

Report Says U.S. Exports To Third World Grow Fast

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (NYT) — The debate over industrial policy in the United States is ignoring the importance of the developing countries as markets for U.S. products, says an economic report released over the weekend.

According to the study, published by the Overseas Development Council, a nonprofit economic research institute based in Washington, the non-oil-producing developing countries now absorb 38 percent of U.S. exports and are the fastest growing export market for U.S. goods.

Between 1973 and 1979, the report says, U.S. exports to developing countries grew at a rate of 20 percent a year, compared with a rate of only 15 percent a year for industrial-country customers.

Growth Source

If the international trading system remains open, the report says, these markets could well become the most dynamic source of growth for U.S. exports in the 1980s.

As one example of the significance of Third World markets to the U.S. economy, the report notes that Nigeria alone accounted for 21 percent of the total cumulative U.S. trade deficit of $135.1 billion between 1973 and 1979, primarily because of U.S. imports of Nigerian crude oil. Yet the United States provides only about 7 percent of Nigeria's imports, compared with a 62 percent share for European countries.

"We are obviously missing a major export market," said John Sewell, president of the Overseas Development Council and author of the report.

Competitive

Third-World industry also is becoming more competitive in the U.S. marketplace. Overall, the report finds imports from these areas, which are generally cheaper than comparable domestic goods, to be a plus for the U.S. economy, particularly in moderating inflation.

Mr. Sewell said: "It is clear that resuming our economic momentum will require closer integration of industrial policies with trade policies, particularly with the developing world."

Swiss Cost of Living Rise

BERN, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — The Swiss consumer price index accelerated its year-to-year rise to 4.2 percent in August from 3.3 percent in July. The index rose 0.7 percent for the month, a result mainly of higher food prices, the Swiss government's statistics office said today.

Coffee Price Lowered

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Procter & Gamble said it reduced the list price of its coffee by 10 cents a pound effective Friday. The reduction — the second by the company in two weeks — lowers the price of a one-pound can of Folger's coffee to $2.88.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Massey-Ferguson

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	731.4	787.7
Profits	loss 66.18	loss 25.51
Per share	loss 3.75	loss 1.51
9 Months	1979	1979
Revenue	2,290.	2,210.
Profits	loss 62.94	8.75
Per share	loss 3.79	0.13

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 8, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9365	4.6780	108.78 *	46.795 *	0.2286	—	6.7990 *	118.58 *	35.20 *
Brussels (a)	28.495	68.88	16.0148	6.8078	3.3430 *	14.7320	—	17.48	5.1820
Frankfort	1.7770	4.2960	—	42.97 *	2.099 x	91.91 *	6.237 *	109.34 *	32.34 *
London (b)	2.4174	—	4.2965	N.A.	1,047.50	N.A.	68.87	3.9328	13.2810
Milan	847.20	2,048.20	475.74	204.60	—	437.57	29.743	520.00	154.07
New York	—	2.4178	0.5622	0.2418	0.1181 *	0.5169	0.0351	0.6141	0.1820
Paris	4.1320	10.005	232.570 *	—	4.8840 x	213.800 *	14.5270 *	254.180 *	75.270 *
Zurich	1.6230	3.9273	91.3466 *	39.2598 *	0.1916	83.9365 *	5.7423 *	—	29.5558 *

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0348	Belgian fin. franc	28.765	0.2023	Hong Kong $	4.9428	0.3012	Saudi Riyal	3.3200
0.8597	Canadian $	1.1632	2.1193	Irish £	0.4719	0.0795	Schilling	12.585
0.1820	Danish krone	5.4925	0.0177	Israeli £	56.585	0.4723	Singapore $	2.1175
N.A.	Drachma	N.A.	3.7453	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2670	0.2412	Swedish krona	4.1460
0.0202	Escudo	49.596	0.2079	Norw. krone	4.8111	0.2712	U.A.E. dirham	3.6871
0.2745	Fin. mark	3.6435	0.0137	Peseta	73.025	0.0046	Yen	216.42

£ Sterling: 1.1398 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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Copenhagen Handelsbank — County Bank Limited — Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Lyonnais — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Credito Italiano
Dai-Ichi Kangyo International Limited — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Richard Daus & Co., Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen — Den Danske Bank — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—
DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — First Chicago Limited — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
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Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd. — Nordic Bank Limited — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited
Österreichische Länderbank — Postipankki — Privatbanken A/S — Rabobank Nederland — Rea Brothers Limited — The Royal Bank of Canada (London) Limited
Salomon Brothers International — Scandinavian Bank Limited — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Dean Witter Reynolds International — Wood Gundy Limited — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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LONES

(Continued on Page 12)

هكذا من الأصل

European Investors k to Canadian Stocks

By Andrew H. Malcolm

(NYT) — The To- Exchange closed out having tallied record erican and European ved aggressively into rich land.

rst eight months of ndled by the Toronto eady surpassed in val- 9's sales, and the vol- es traded is fast ap- 1979 figure.

Winograd of Richard- s Ltd. in Winnipeg ening European inter- a as a spillover of En- tment interest in the s. "The Europeans," e eager for American and then they allocate percent to Canada,

to unreleased 1980 iled by the exchange, had handled 1.31 bil- alued at $19.2 billion end of last week. This ith 1.4 billion shares 8.7 billion through all 984.9 million shares 0.4 billion for all of

n August was down 126.7 million shares r-earlier 132.1 million, all value rose to $2.13 $1.6 billion. lume of 289 million 3 percent higher than es, while the $2.5-bil- July transactions was illion over June sales double the previous

posite price index of which stood just below early 1978, reached Aug. 22, the highest records began in 1956. ased slightly to close at Aug. 29, the last day of ling.

years the stock ex- oronto, long Canada's pital, has assumed in- portance among Cana- ajor exchanges, han- cent of all stock trans- ollar value and 51 per- re volume. Vancouver eadily growing in sec- with Montreal ranking ed by Calgary.

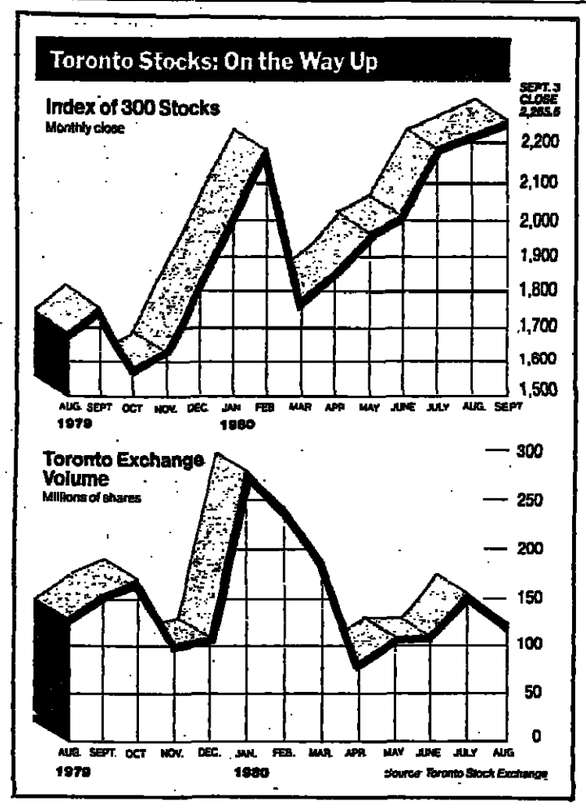
nalysts in Toronto at- busy trading to two ma- First is the influx of stors — Americans, of increasingly Europeans

t weeks the focus of g has shifted from the lative issues to Cana- da's blue chips such as Canadian Pacific, Stelco, Imperial Oil, the five major national banks and the pipeline companies — especially after the Canadian government gave tentative approval to construction of the southern prebuilt portion of the Alaska natural gas pipeline.

Increasingly Aggressive

The other major factor in Toronto's heavy trading volume is the increasingly aggressive moves into the stock market by Canadian institutions. "They were caught with too much cash and nowhere to put it after short-term rates peaked in April and began to decline," Mr. Winograd said. "Now they are back in the market, and there's more than sufficient money still on the sidelines to keep things going, with little ebbs and flows, well into next year."

Other reasons include the perennial attraction of Canada's vast natural resources, including several potentially significant offshore oil finds; the currency discount, which produces about $1.14 in Canadian money for each U.S. dollar, and the simple appeal of a booming market.



N.Y. Futures Mart: The Euphoria Is Gone

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — The first day of trading on the New York Futures Exchange, Aug. 7, was so successful that traders on the floor applauded when it ended, but a month later that euphoria has quieted.

The ring where foreign currencies are traded has begun to resemble a library reading room, with moping traders doing little but leafing through magazines.

The NYFE, the new financial futures market of the New York Stock Exchange, is doing better with its contracts for Treasury bills and bonds. But even those markets are not liquid enough for many brokers, most of whom continue directing the business to the more liquid markets on the established exchanges in Chicago.

Such growing pains were not unexpected. Except for the currency pit, traders generally say the exchange is making good progress. Orders are coming in from firms, such as Salomon Brothers, that specialize in financial instruments. But one member confesses, "I just didn't realize how difficult it would be to attract business."

After 21 trading days, the NYFE's volume still is so small that even medium-size buy or sell orders can distort prices. "I bought 100 lots of bills on the first day and I can't sell them without tipping the market," says Stan Jonas, director of financial futures for ACLI Commodity Services. He says he would be doing his clients a disservice if he did not fill large orders in Chicago, where volume is big enough to absorb them.

Since Aug. 7, the exchange has traded an average 1,269 bond contracts daily, 5 percent of the total traded in the same period on the Chicago Board of Trade. Treasury bills, which began trading Aug. 14, also have about 5 percent of the bill volume on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, while the NYFE's currency volume is only 1.6 percent of that on the CME.

Bill Smith, president of the young exchange, says the bond contract volume is developing exactly as he had hoped. Although volume in bond has not returned to the opening day record of 3,581, the open interest, or number of contracts outstanding, has climbed steadily. Last Wednesday it reached 2,232.

Mr. Smith says the "locals," or independents who trade for their own account on the exchange floor, have built up a base of liquidity. Now, he says, the NYFE is beginning to attract outside brokerage firms, "paper" business — so-called because the orders arrive on small slips of paper.

Other observers say the all-important paper business still is sorely lacking. "Giants don't move fast," remarks Marshall Harrison, who sold his seat on the Chicago Board Options Exchange to become one of the NYFE's better-capitalized traders. "We went around to the major brokerage houses and said, 'Look, we've got a good thing going.' They'd say, 'We'll have a meeting on it.' To us, NYFE is the only exchange we've got. But they're looking at a lot of new markets."

Backers of the NYFE get exasperated by the chicken-and-egg nature of market building: To get liquidity you need liquidity. "If you really believe in the NYFE, don't bother with the 30 lots, give me the three," pleads Ed Schwarz, who directs the local office of the Chicago commodity clearing firm Goodman-Manaster & Co. "We have to start someplace."

Schwarz wonders whether the NYFE's promotion did not partly miss its mark. "They worked hard to get locals but they didn't spend much time on [brokerage] salesmen," he says, "and they're the ones who write the ticket."

NYFE officials don't dispute that. "Before we could go after salesmen we had to wait for the exchange to open so we had something to show them," an NYFE official says. In the last few weeks the NYFE has mailed literature to 12,000 account executives around the country.

It will take more than literature, however, to salvage the currency pit. At 10:39 on a recent day, two hours after currencies opened for trading, the NYFE's futuristic electronic scoreboard showed that not a single contract for Swiss francs had traded. "It's tough to stand around and do nothing," said one red-jacketed trader.

So far, the NYFE has not drawn business from banks, potentially the biggest currency customers. "It's locals trading against locals," a trader said. "A poker game gets old when you have the same players every day." The NYFE has changed tactics and is now making direct appeals to banks.

Algiers Seen Failing in Bid For OPEC-Style Gas Cartel

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Sept. 8 (NYT) — Algeria appears to be failing in its campaign to raise substantially the world price of natural gas and to create a cartel of natural-gas exporters something like the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, French officials say.

Algeria suspended shipments of liquefied natural gas to France earlier this year while trying to double the price, but has now quietly resumed shipments with only a modest price rise, these sources say.

Although Algeria is under contract to send about 15 tankers to France every month, deliveries fell to three in March, one in April and two in May at the height of the price dispute, according to Gaz de France, the government-owned gas monopoly.

Algeria stepped up deliveries to nine tankers in July and August, a normal level for that time of year, and this month Gaz de France expects 12 tankers. It is paying approximately $3.20 per million BTUs, up from $2.85 last year but well below the $5 to $6 Algeria had asked.

Consumers Balk

The Algerian government views the present $3.20 price as only a "down payment" while negotiations continue. Gaz de France, on the other hand, regards $3.20 as the regular price until the two countries agree on a different one. Privately, French officials maintain that the resumption of gas deliveries at this price means the collapse of Algeria's attempt to form a cartel.

"They've realized consumers aren't going to pay and that you can't 'cartelize' the gas market as easily as the oil market," a Gaz de France official said.

While Algeria was demanding high prices from France and the United States, its energy minister, Balkacem Nabi, visited other countries that export natural gas, apparently to enlist their support. In Algiers last spring, officials talked of forming an Organization of Gas Exporting Countries, modeled on OPEC, to try to control the world gas market. But energy analysts consider such a plan unrealistic.

French officials note that, besides the present parity in gas and oil prices upon delivery, it would be much harder to organize a gas cartel anyway, because there are many more gas suppliers than oil suppliers. They also argue that cutting off gas to consumers who refuse to pay more would become quite costly for an exporting country that has invested huge sums in gas liquefaction plants on which it would be getting no return.

American officials in Paris view the resumption of deliveries to France as encouraging. Algeria also suspended deliveries to the El Paso Natural Gas Co. last spring, demanding substantially higher prices. Last month Leslie Goldman, a U.S. assistant energy secretary, held what were described as "useful talks" with the government in Algiers. Another meeting is expected this fall.

IMF, Tanzania Reported Near Accord on Major Loan

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, (NYT) — The International Monetary Fund and Tanzania are concluding negotiations on a major loan agreement that will reportedly provide between $150 million and $200 million to the East African Socialist nation.

U.S. and Tanzanian officials say the loan is accompanied by far more lenient terms than those usually demanded of borrowers from the fund. In recent months, the IMF has gradually eased the traditional practice of attaching strict conditions to its loans.

The fund has been severely criticized, particularly by Third World borrowers, for insisting on restrictive economic policies as a condition for access to its resources.

Tanzania, its economy devastated by a combination of bad crop years, higher oil prices and a costly invasion of neighboring Uganda, first began talks with the IMF last year, but a team sent to Dar es Salaam so irritated Tanzanian officials that negotiations were broken off by President Julius Nyerere.

"It was the tone," said Paul Bomani, Tanzanian ambassador to the United States. "It smacked of all the old condescending attitudes of the colonial period. The president was very surprised by their crude approach."

U.S. and Tanzanian officials said the Tanzanians had been told that they had to adopt the fund's complete package of traditional policy prescriptions, including devaluation, a curtailment of growth of the public sector, a loosening of government regulation of imports and foreign investment, and liberalization of monetary controls.

In an angry New Year's speech this year, President Nyerere charged that these policies would sabotage the country's Socialist development program, and denounced as "strange and repugnant the attempt by the International Monetary Fund to exploit difficulties in order to interfere with the management of our economy."

A series of communications between Mr. Nyerere and the fund's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, followed, and negotiations resumed in the spring. The loan agreement that will soon be signed reportedly gets around the devaluation question by calling for a joint Tanzanian-IMF study of the exchange rate. It no longer demands a dismantling of the country's restrictions on imports, foreign exchange and price controls, or curtailment in the growth of the sizable public sector. For its part, Tanzania will have to accept limits on its budget and take steps to improve the efficiency of state enterprises, among other things.

World Bank

"We clarified once and for all that there should be no requirement that Tanzania change its political policies or ideological orientation," Mr. Bomani said. "I think there is some appreciation of our major problems."

He added that the Tanzanian government was now eagerly waiting to learn whether a major credit from the World Bank, which was being negotiated simultaneously with the IMF loan, will also be forthcoming shortly.

The governments of Tanzania and Jamaica were among the sponsors of an international conference in Arusha, Tanzania, this summer, and a report emanating from the meeting, co-sponsored by such foundations as the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation of Sweden and the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, was released at the United Nations last week.

It called for still further liberalization of fund conditions, in particular, to avoid "penalization of countries which opt for strategies which emphasize national planning, systems of administrative budgeting (of foreign exchange, imports, investment and credit), the reform of traditional institutions, and an active role for the public sector."

Ex-Im Bank Aids In Sale of Planes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (Reuters) — The U.S. Export-Import Bank notified Congress it intends to approve a private loan guarantee of $223.5 million to Britannia Airways for the purchase of five Boeing 767 jets.

Britannia, a charter airline, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the International Thomson Organization. The bank said adequate financing from U.S. sources was necessary to enable Britannia to proceed with the purchase.

Congress has 25 working days to study the proposal.

Wholesale Prices Go Up in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP-DJ) — Wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose by 0.44 percent in August and were up 15.54 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported today. The rate was down from the 16.02 percent year-to-year rise recorded in July.

The provisional index for manufactured products was at 203.7 (1975 equals 100), up from a revised 202.8 percent in July and up from 176.3 in August, 1979.

Input prices, as reflected by the prices of materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry, fell by 0.25 percent in August from July, but were up 19.04 percent from a year earlier, compared with a 20.10 percent rise in July. The department attributed the month-to-month drop partly to the strength of the pound, which makes imports cheaper.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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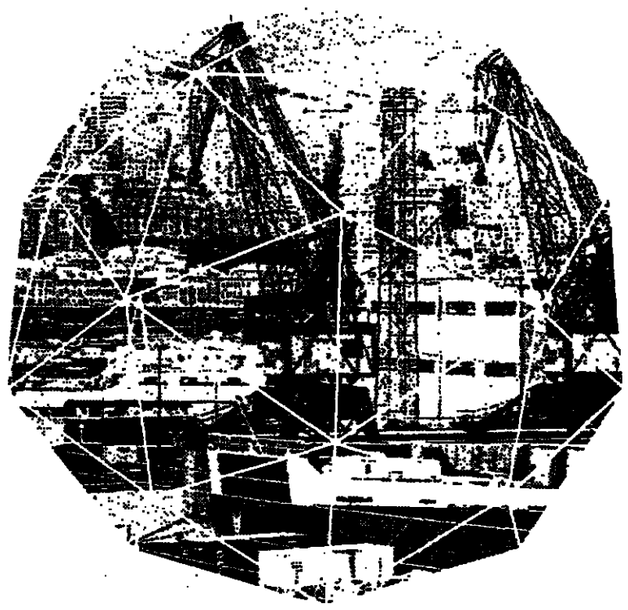

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
6¾	2¾	Textfi Ind			43	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
30	20⅝	Textron 1.80	6.8	6	73	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
26¼	18½	Textr pf1.40	5.8		1	24	24	24	— ¼
36½	34¼	ThermEl n		19	188	34¼	d34	34¼	— ½
34¾	25¾	Thiokol s 1	3.1	9	107	33	32¼	32¾	— ¼
49½	35¾	ThmBet 1.72	3.6	12	30	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ¼
13⅝	7¾	Thomln .56b	4.6	6	x226	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
15	8¼	Thrifty .72	6.1	6	251	12¼	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	22½	Ti-Caro n2.30	7.9	5	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	24	Tidwatr 1	2.0	14	96	49⅝	49	49½	+ ⅛
28¾	16½	Tigerint .80	3.1	13	366	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
39⅜	28	Timeln 1.80	3.1	11	138	39⅝	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
42⅝	27½	Timi pf81.57	3.8		281	42½	42	42	+ ⅛
44¼	28¾	TimesM 1.44	3.4	10	75	43¼	42¾	42⅞	— ⅜
62⅜	45	Timkn 3a	5.0	6	24	60⅝	59⅞	60	
46½	21¾	ToddSh .90a	1.3	6	40	29⅝	29¼	30¼	—1⅛
27⅜	13½	Toknelm .70	2.7	9	69	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
20¾	15¼	TolEdis 2.20	12.	7	127	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	18½	TolEd pf2.36	13.		2	18	18	18	
20⅝	14¼	TolEd pf2.21	13.		2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
19	8	TonkaCp .48f	2.6	6	167	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
11½	6⅞	TootRol .40b	5.0	6	23	8¼	8	8	— ¼
25	12⅝	ToroCo .88	5.2	7	86	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
32⅛	14¼	Tosco n		6	652	29¼	28¼	28½	— ⅝
32	24⅜	TovRUs s		15	173	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	—1⅛
31⅜	21⅜	Tracor s.40	1.3	13	142	31½	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
26⅜	16¼	Trane 1.04	4.4	8	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
38⅜	29½	TranUn 2.60	7.1	7	59	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅜
27⅝	9⅝	TW Corp			172	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	—1⅛
7⅝	2⅜	TW Cp wt			71	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ¼
20	12⅝	TWC pf 2	13.		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	11	TWC pf1.90	14.		40	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ¼
32¼	17½	TWC pf2.66	12.		16	22⅝	22	22¼	— ⅛
20	14⅝	Tranam 1.12	6.1	5	622	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
20⅝	14¼	Traninc 2.08	12.		45	17⅝	17½	17½	
48⅝	29	Transco 1.44	3.4	10	204	42⅝	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅜
58⅝	41⅛	Transco pf3.87	6.0		44	52	51½	51½	— ⅝
11⅝	4⅞	Transcn .10	1.6	12	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
91	69	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z70	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ¼
25	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	11.		126	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TrnsOh .40	3.3	5	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
27½	20½	Tranwy 1.80	7.1	7	39	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
64⅞	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.0	4	120	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ½
22¾	16⅝	TriCon 2.16e	9.9		148	22	21⅞	21⅞	
28¾	23	TriCn pf2.50	10.		10	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
3⅝	2	TriSoln		7	29	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13	6½	Trialnd .40b	3.4	6	50	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
24¾	15⅝	TriaPc 1	5.4	9	62	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
18	14⅜	Tricntrl n			200	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅜
23¼	8⅝	Trico	.9	15	146	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	
37⅝	16⅜	Trintyln s.60	1.7	8	100	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
16	12	TucsEP 1.52	11.	7	104	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
39⅞	31⅝	TCFox s1.50	4.2	7	47	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
22⅝	14⅝	TwinDs 1.10	5.6	7	8	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
50¼	19	TycoLab 1.20	2.7	7	508	46⅝	45	45	—1⅝
17⅝	10½	TylerCp .50	3.3	7	53	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
70	37⅞	Tymshr		19	51	67¾	67⅛	67⅛	—1⅛
		—U-U-U—							
27	13½	UAL .25t			282	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
27	18	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
15⅝	10⅝	UMC 1.20	8.9	7	108	14⅛	13½	13½	— ½
3⅞	2⅛	UMET Tr			87	3⅛	3	3	
29	9⅝	UNCRes .12t			295	15½	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Unarco .86	9.0	24	17	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
67¼	48	UniNV 4.91e	7.8	5	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
49¼	36¼	UCamp 2.60	5.8	7	44	45¼	44⅝	45	— ⅛
50	35¾	UnCarb 3.20	7.2	5	496	46	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅛
13½	6⅝	UnComr .20	2.2	7	35	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	UnionCp .32t	5.3	6	87	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	UnElec 1.52	13.	7	x937	12⅛	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
39½	27	UnEl pf 4	13.		z60	31	31	31	—1⅛
43	30½	UnEl pf4.50	13.		z200	34	34	34	
26¾	19⅝	UnEl pf2.72	11.		2	24⅜	24¾	24⅜	
74⅝	56	UnEl pf7.44	13.		1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	
76	54	UnEl pfH 8	13.		2	60⅜	60	60	—1
35⅝	27⅝	UnOilCal s		10	801	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅝
51	37¾	UnPac s1.40	2.9	13	544	48⅝	47⅝	47⅞	—1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal			1294	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
52	22	Uniroyl pf			z680	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅝
15⅝	8⅛	UnBrnd .40a	2.7	6	x120	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	UBrd pf1.20	9.8		20	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
42½	24¼	UnEnRs s1.52	3.9	7	156	40½	39⅛	39⅜	—1½
29½	16⅛	UnGrty .24	.9	8	x78	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
24	17⅞	Uilium 2.68	13.	5	38	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	27½	Uilu pf3.97	14.		13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	15⅛	Unitind .95	3.3	10	9	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅜
22	13½	Unitinn .22	1.1	7	46	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
12⅝	8⅞	UJerBk 1.04a	9.6	4	23	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
8	3⅞	UnMM n			255	6	5⅞	6	
6½	2¼	UnPkMn		98	692	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37⅞	18⅛	UnRero .80a	3.4	4	31	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	15½	USFoS 2.04e	9.2		12	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
16⅝	6⅛	USAir .04e	.4	4	848	15	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅜
32¼	16	USAir pf1.87	6.7		46	29	28	28	— ½
44⅛	33½	USFid 2.80	6.5	5	437	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅜
37⅜	25¾	USGyps 2.40	6.9	5	280	35⅝	35	35	— ½
33⅝	22¼	USGy pf1.80	5.8		3	31	31	31	— ⅜
27½	10¼	USHom .64b	2.6	7	140	25⅛	24⅜	25	
10⅝	6⅝	USInd .76	9.7	6	126	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21	11⅝	USLease .32	2.6	8	124	20⅛	20	20¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	US Rty		109	280	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
30	16⅛	USShoe 1.40	5.7	6	92	29	28	28	—1
25	16⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.0		623	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
38	26	USTobc 2.08	6.6	9	36	37¾	36½	36⅝	— ⅝
52¾	36¼	UnTech 2.20	4.4	7	684	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝
64⅛	47	UTch pf3.87	6.1		249	64½	63½	63⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	19¼	UTch pf2.55	10.		86	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
21¾	14¼	UniTel 1.40	6.8	9	777	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
26½	17⅝	UniT 2pf1.50	7.1		2	21	21	21	
39	23⅛	Unitrod .50	1.4	13	x53	36	35⅛	36	+ ¾
15	9	Univar .56a	5.3	5	60	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	10½	UnivFd .96	8.0	8	33	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
31⅛	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.32	4.6	9	295	29⅜	29	29	
62	40	Upjohn 2	3.3	11	818	61⅜	60⅛	60⅞	— ⅝
26⅜	19	USLIFE .70	3.2	5	48	22⅛	22	22⅛	
27⅝	25	USLIF pf2.25	8.9		22	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	UslifeFd .96a	11.		46	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
19⅞	13	UtaPL 2	11.	10	184	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
28	20	UtPL pf2.80	12.		9	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	UtPL pf2.90	12.		1	24	24	24	— ½
		—V-V-V—							
29	16⅝	VF Cp 1.60	5.7	7	124	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
42⅛	22	VSI Cp .72	1.7	10	480	42⅛	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
27⅞	10⅝	Valero n.20	.8	19	501	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Valleyln .40	5.4	31	33	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
21¼	10⅝	VanDrn 1	5.4	7	64	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	21	Varian .52	1.8	11	83	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
15½	7¾	Varo .40	3.5	8	154	12⅛	11¼	11½	— ⅝
39½	17	Veeco s .30	.8	24	454	38⅝	37⅜	37½	— ⅝
6⅛	3	Vendo			40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	9	VestSe 1.36e	13.		15	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
51	29⅛	Viacom .40	.8	17	112	50⅝	50½	50½	— ⅛
37	22	Viacom pf2.10	5.8		3	36	36	36	+1
12⅛	9⅛	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	417	11⅝	11	11	
85⅛	56	VaEP pf8.84	14.		z100	65	64½	65	
89⅞	62½	VaEP pf n8.60	13.		z180	67	65½	67	+ ½
94	62½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z150	73	73	73	
26⅛	18⅝	VaEP pf2.90	13.		3	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
78	49	VaE pfJ7.72	13.		200	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅜
27⅛	11¼	Vornado .30i			140	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
15⅜	9	Vulcinc .84	6.8	5	32	12½	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
40¼	30½	VulcnM 2	5.2	6	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
		—W-W-W—							
24¼	16⅛	WICOR 2.04	10.	6	83	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
16⅜	10½	Wabash .60	3.8	6	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	15¼	Wachov .96	5.2	7	266	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	WachRty		10	57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	26⅜	WalMart .40	.8	17	51	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
39⅞	25½	Walgrn 1.60	4.3	7	43	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	
27⅜	19⅝	WkHCn g1.32			305	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
38	23¼	WallBus 1	2.6	8	8	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
28⅜	19½	WalMu 1.40b	6.5	5	53	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1
37⅞	23½	WaltJm 1.90	5.5	7	84	34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	WardFd			191	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
17⅜	9⅝	Warnaco .80	5.8	4	66	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
57	36⅛	WrnCm s 1	1.8	13	1283	u57⅝	54½	54⅞	—1⅛
23⅝	17	WarnrL 1.32	6.6	13	1344	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	WashGs 2.52	11.	8	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
37½	18	WshNat 1.50	4.1	7	60	37⅜	36⅛	36⅝	— ⅝
46	24⅛	WasN pf2.50	5.5		10	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
22¼	16⅜	WshWt 2.16	12.	8	62	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
75	32⅛	WasteM .90	1.2	20	150	73⅛	72½	72½	— ⅜
37	21⅛	WatkinJ .48	1.6	15	11	30⅛	30	30⅛	
9	4⅛	WavGos .05i			36	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	WavG pf1.60	8.8		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	2.9	11	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅛	6⅜	WebbD .20	1.9	8	93	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	22⅛	WelsMk .88	3.2	8	14	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	WellsF 1.92	7.2	5	597	26⅞	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
22½	11	WelFM 2	9.4	10	35	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
42½	27¼	WPtPe 3.20	7.8	7	40	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	10	WstclT 9.80		8	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12	6	WnAirL .20	2.6		169	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	19	WAir pf 2	8.7		x7	23	22⅞	23	
34	23¼	WnBnc 1.84	6.2	5	2122	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
77½	27⅛	WnCoNA s.40	.4	22	462	u81½	78¼	78⅞	+1⅛
39⅛	35	WnCoNA wi			209	u41	39⅛	40	+ ⅜
52	24⅛	WnCo pf2.12	4.1		186	u54	52	52⅛	+ ½
67⅛	32⅛	WPocl 23.75e	2.3	3	15	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	WUnion 1.40	5.0		x359	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
61	40½	WnUn pf4.60	7.7		x13	59⅝	59	59⅝	+ ⅜
71	46	WnUn pf4.90	7.1		x1	69	69	69	+2⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
10¼	7⅝	WUn dpf1.18	13.		x18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22¼	15⅝	WUTl pf2.56	13.		z51	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	WestgEl 1.40	5.3	6	1251	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Welvac 1.64	4.9	6	400	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
38	27	Weyerhr 1.30	3.6	10	861	34⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
49⅛	34⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.0		29	47⅛	47	47	— ½
49⅛	27⅞	WheelF 1.40	3.0	11	318	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
49½	30⅛	WheelF pf 2	4.3		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
24	15	WheelPit		3	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
49	37	WhelPit pf6	14.		z140	42	42	42	
40½	31⅛	WhelPit pf5	15.		z210	34	34	34	— ½
22⅛	14⅝	Whirlpl 1.40	6.3	9	481	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
27½	19	WhitC 1.40	5.6	6	43	25⅛	25	25	
44⅛	32	WhitC pfC3	8.1		4	37	37	37	
9½	2⅛	vlWhiteM			2580	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	12⅛	Whittak 1	3.5	7	162	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Wickes			380	16⅛	16	16	
12⅛	5⅛	Wiebldt .44	4.8		x41	6⅛	6½	6½	+ ⅛
40½	20⅛	Williams 1.10	2.9	8	842	39⅛	37⅛	37½	—1
15⅛	7⅛	WilshrO .76t	5.5	47	192	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	WinDx 1.92	6.0	9	60	u32	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Winnbgo		163	267	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10	5	WinterJ .57e	14.		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅛	19	WisEP 2.52	11.	6	158	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
83½	62	WisE pf7.75	11.		z180	68	67½	67½	— ½
19⅛	14⅛	WiscPL 1.92	11.	7	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS 1.82	11.	6	37	17⅛	16⅝	17	
33	20⅛	Witco 1.60	5.4	6	65	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	WithrR .80	3.4	6	397	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1
18½	9	WolvrW .52	3.0	6	57	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Wometc .66	3.0	10	83	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	WoodPt s.32	1.2	16	103	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Wolwth 1.80	6.9	4	627	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
44	30⅛	Wolw pf2.20	6.1		9	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	WorldAir			47	5⅛	5	5	
36⅛	29	Wrigly s1.44	4.1	9	38	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wurltzr			2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	WyleLb s.40	2.7	10	261	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
18½	4	Wyly		9	554	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1
		—X-Y-Z—							
68⅛	48⅛	Xerox 2.80	4.8	8	1896	60⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	13⅛	XTRA .64	3.4	6	260	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	ZaleCp 1.16	5.1	5	104	22	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	ZalepfA .80	4.3		1	18½	18½	18½	—1
63	17⅛	Zapata .48	.8	20	787	61⅛	57⅛	58⅛	—3½
18⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp .32	1.9	6	74	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
18	7⅛	ZenithR .60	3.5	14	x850	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
26	16⅛	Zero s .52	2.0	13	41	25⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Zurnind .92	4.0	8	146	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 5, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
51675	Abti Prce	$22½	20¾	22½	+1⅝
1400	Acklands	$13¼	13½	13½	— ⅛
127045	Agnico E	$19¾	18½	19⅜	+ ⅝
100	Agra Ind A	$5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ½
15532	Alta Gas A	$33¼	33	33	— ¼
3110	Alta Nat	$22¾	22½	22½	+ ½
300	Alga Cent	$25	25	25	— ½
2570	Algoma St	$38	38	38	— ⅜
600	Andres W A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
9500	Argus C pr	$6½	6½	6½	
450	Asbestos	$30½	30½	30½	+ ½
33725	Atco A	$31	29½	31	+1½
14895	BP Can	$45¼	44½	44¾	
8616	Bank N S	$32⅝	31⅝	32	
800	Baton B	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
1200	Beth Cop	$24	24	24	
13910	Bralor Res	$16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1¼
18100	Bramalea	$11½	11¼	11¼	
2900	Brenda M	$38⅝	37½	38⅝	+1⅝
5847	BCFP	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
4473	BC Phone	$16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
6235	Brunswk	$15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
1900	Budd Can	$8	8	8	
2975	CAE	$22¼	22	22¼	
37430	Cad Frv	$27½	27	27	+ ¼
9724	Cal Pow A	$18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
44906	Camflo	$43¼	40¼	43¼	+ 3
3500	C Nor West	$27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
300	C Packrs	$31½	31¼	31¼	
550	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
314	Can Trust	$27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
4650	CCablesy A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27198	CI Bk Com	$28¼	27½	27½	— ⅛
56773	CanP Ent	$32¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
13671	Cdn Nat Res	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
22966	Cdn Tire A	$27½	26¾	27½	+1
600	C Utilies	$22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
240	Candel Oil	$30	30	30	— 1
1430	Cara	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10705	Celanese	$7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ½
5030	Cherokee	$11	10½	10½	— ½
100	CHUM	$12	12	12	
3000	Con Distrb	$10⅝	10	10	
9722	Con Fardy	320	315	315	
4850	Conventrs	$17¼	16¾	17	
3600	Conwest A	$7½	7½	7½	— ½
9200	Coseka R	$19½	18¾	18⅞	— ½
2900	Craigmt	$6¾	6¼	6¼	
925	Crush Intl	$15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
8900	Cyprus	$24¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅞
31700	Czar Res	$16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
19975	Daon Dev	$10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
100	Daon A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
22213	Denison	$53⅜	51¾	53	+1⅛
37135	Dicknsn	$24½	23¼	24½	+1⅛
3855	D Bridge	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
10052	Dofasco A	$38⅜	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
600	Dom Store	$18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
450	Du Pont A	$28½	28½	28½	
450	Dylex L A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
31460	Electhome	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ½
100	Emco	$13	13	13	— ⅛
80813	C Falcon C	$13½	12½	13½	+1⅛
18056	Fibrg Nik	$131	127	127	—1½
6100	Fed Ind A	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
900	Fed Pion	$45	44	45	+ 1
500	Fraser	$18¾	18½	18¾	
200	Fruehauf	$11½	11½	11½	+ 1
11100	G M Res	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
7900	G Distrb w	490	475	485	+ 5
16500	Gibraltar	$15	14⅝	15	+ ½
200	Goodyear	$21¾	20	20	— 2
1600	Granduc	320	315	315	
22295	GL Forest	$58¾	57¾	58½	+ ⅝
450	Greyhnd	$19½	19⅛	19½	
2700	H Group A	$6¾	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2500	Hard Crp A	225	215	215	—10
2300	Hawker	$19¾	19	19	— ¼
934	Hayes D	$9¾	9½	9½	
1066	H Bay Co	$25⅝	25½	25½	
4070	IAC	$10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
1100	Indal	$15¾	15	15	— ¾
502	Indusmin	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
5785	Inland Gas	$15½	14½	15½	+ ¾
3350	Int Mogul	$10	10	10	
4467	Inlpr Pipe	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4250	Ivaco	$21	20	20½	+ ⅛
7635	Jannock	$13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
421377	Kaiser Re	$53½	53	53	— ⅜
34450	Kam Kotia	$7¾	7	7½	
2232	Kerr Add	$19¼	18⅝	19	— ¼
59423	Labatt A	$24⅝	24⅛	24¼	
625	Lab Min	$75¾	75½	75½	+ ¾
46150	Lacana	$11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
3950	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14723	LL Lac	$23⅝	22	23½	+ ⅞
3750	Loblaw Co	$6	5¾	6	+ ¼
1250	MICC	$11	11	11	— ½
32300	Mclan H A	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
2200	McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
6030	Est Mirtic	$5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
108037	Merland E	$9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
19693	Mitel Corp	$38	36½	37½	+1⅛
13990	Molson A	$31	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
300	Molson B	$29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
12475	Moore	$39¾	38⅝	38⅝	
5150	Murphy	$36½	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
100	Nat Trust	$27	27	27	
96422	Noranda	$29¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
15201	Norcen	$35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
1025	Nowsco W	$32	32	32	
17615	Nu-Wst A	$29½	28¾	29½	+ ½
19271	Oakwood	$18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
6100	Oshawa A	$10½	10⅜	10½	
35015	Pamour	$23¼	22⅜	22½	
6556	PanCan P	$89	88	88¾	+ ¾
8200	Pembina	$12¼	12	12¼	
10034	Petrofina	$61	58⅝	60¾	+1⅝
6200	Phonix Oil	$9⅝	9½	9½	
1358	Pine Point	$40⅞	40½	40½	+ ¼
12300	Place G	290	275	280	+ 4
9930	Placer	$25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
7425	Ram	$20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
435	Redpath	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	
2818	Rd Stenhs A	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
1997	Reichhold	$13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17270	Revnu Prp	217	211	215	— 2
2475	Roman	$69½	68	68⅝	— ⅞
1320	Rothman	$26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
10950	Sceptre	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
2300	Scotts	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
38545	Shell Can	$31½	30¾	30¾	— ¾
114616	Sherritt	$17	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅝
850	Sigma	$47½	46	47¼	+ ¼
165	S Sears A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3870	Skye Res	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
870	Slater Stl	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
4190	Saulhm	$39	38	38	— ⅛
500	St Brodcst	$13	13	13	— ½
17482	Stelco A	$35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
3745	Steep R	$5¼	5	5	— ¼
7500	Sulpetro B	$25⅝	25	25	— 1
550	Suncor pr	$27½	27	27	— ½
700	Tara	$15¾	15½	15½	+ ½
3180	Teck Cor A	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
10535	Teck Cor B	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
300	Teledyne	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
9315	Tex Can	$25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
6900	Thom N A	$20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
2654	Tor Dm Bk	$31¼	30⅝	31¼	
2200	Torstar B	$28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
654	Traders A	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4555	Trns Mt	$15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
12648	Trinity Res	$16⅝	16	16¼	— ⅜
6867	TrCan PL	$23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
33560	Turbo	$27½	26½	27½	+1¼
14825	UGas A	$11¼	11	11⅛	
600	Union Oil	$36¾	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
1600	Un Asbstos	$7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29327	U Keno	$51¼	49½	51	+1¼
3100	U Siscoe	$22	21⅞	22	
275	Un Carbid	$33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½
1000	Van Der	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17570	Verstl Cor	$19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1000	Vestgron	$18½	18½	18½	
600	Weldwod	$25¼	25	25	
1585	West Mine	$22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅜
7681	Weston	$26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
31870	Willroy	$13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
600	Woodwd A	$29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
2530	Yk Bear	$12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛

Total sales 7,372,469 shares

European Gold Markets

September 8, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	660.00	672.00	+21.00
Zurich	655.50	651.50	+21.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	659.75	661.37	+11.51

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	28 Nov 80	26 Feb 81	Options
650	38.00-42.00	—	for
670	31.00-35.00	57.00-62.00	May 1981
690	23.00-27.00	50.00-55.00	start on
710	17.00-21.00	40.00-45.00	3 Nov. 80
730	13.00-17.00	34.00-39.00	

Gold bullion 649.00-651.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, September 5, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3683	Bnk Mont	$29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
504	Con Cmt	$13	12⅝	13	+ ½
710	Con Bath	$16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
17100	Dom TxtA	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
6000	FCA Int	315	315	315	
155	Imasco	$25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
500	MntTrst	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
15110	NatBk Cda	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3400	Power Co	$17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
9260	Royal Bk	$52½	52	52½	+ ½
15145	Roy Trst Co	$19½	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅝

Total Sales 1,473,731 shares.

Canadian Indexes

September 8, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	384.50	388.92
Toronto	2,282.91	2,268.80

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Tokyo Exchange

September 8, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	189	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	188
Asahi Glass	415	Mitsubi Chem.	247
Canon	634	Mitsubi Corp.	697
Dai Nip. Print	557	Mitsubi Elec	208
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	408
Fuji Photo	660	Mitsukoshi	420
Hitachi	308	Nippon Elec.	447
Honda Motor	523	Nippon Steel	137
C. Itoh	425	Sharp	604
I.H.I.	148	Sony Corp	2,660
Japan Air L.	2,400	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	892	Sumitomo Chem.	131
Kao Soap	422	Sumitomo Metal	160
Kawasaki Steel	135	Taisho Marine	283
Kirin Brewery	416	Takeda	585
Komatsu	375	Teijin	135
Kubota	370	Tokyo Marine	627
Matsu El. Ind.	727	Toray	233
Matsu E. Wks	588	Toyota	777

New Index : 479.96 ; Previous : 479.60
Nikkei-DJ Index : 6,938.42 ; Previous : 6,919.96

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 8, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.$Rsvs.(SI) ..... 9.3pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 677.60
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 687.00
— (d) Grabar ..... SF 762.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 914.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.76
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 4.68
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 12.53

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust ..... $ 110.5c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £85.0pxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL :
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 23.34
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 13.45
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 30.36

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 304.50
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 610.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 11.00
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 69.25
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 118.75
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 539.00
(d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 112.50
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 19.10
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 64.70

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (m) American Values Common ..... $
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. ..... $
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 39.97
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.46
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 34.41
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 39.14
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 78.46
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 23.67

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 49.07
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 15.31
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 12.79
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 11.43
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ..... $ 15.00
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ..... $ 11.19
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 14.82

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ..... $ 1,733
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ..... $ 35.09

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 554.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 297.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ..... $ 10.02

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ..... $ 47.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,527.50
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,326.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 372.50
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 55.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 387.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 238.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 64.25
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 76.19

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 25.25
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 63.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 144.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 103.50
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 57.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 84.75
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 404.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 436.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 202.00

UNION INVESTMENT,Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 37.25
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 17.17
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 47.91

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 12.84
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 8.59
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 119.35
(w) CAMIT ..... $ 10.33
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.11
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund ..... $ 328.66
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.32
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 15.80
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 53.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 23.21
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 27.93
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,225.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 37.57
(w) First Eagle Fund ..... $ 8,089.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ..... $ 234.99
(w) Forsalex Issue Pr. ..... SF 160.40
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 64.54
(d) Fonditalia ..... $ 20.00
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 40.18
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 6.4278
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.10
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ..... $ 122.14
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ..... $ 132.10
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 13.26
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 182.34
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ..... $ 21.36
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ..... $ 8.80
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 35.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ..... $ 11.68
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 92.92
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 49.16iv
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,413.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ..... $ 15.40
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ..... $ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ..... $ 34.18
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ..... $ 85.99
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 38.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 15.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ..... $ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 17.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 5.52*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 4.37*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 103.96
(w) Pretoria Financial ..... $ 1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 41.14
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,355.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund ..... $ 10.53
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 58.65
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 787.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 4.61
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 11.23
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 61.95
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.) ..... $ 18.81
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 94.30
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ..... $ 59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 37.82
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 56.31
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.61
(w) Western Growth Fund ..... $ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 9.25
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. ..... $ 478.56
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ..... $ 19.85
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 105.39
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 2,678.78

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New. N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

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City State Zip
Res. Phone Bus. Phone

An officer of TLA, Mr. William D. Rosel, will be in London this week and would be glad to meet with any prospective investor.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

September 8, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.75	4.80	4.72	4.72	+.02
Dec	4.95	5.00	4.92½	4.93¼	+.02¾
Mar	5.14	5.19½	5.12	5.12¼	+.02¼
May	5.20½	5.26	5.18	5.18¼	+.02¾
Jul	5.16	5.20½	5.13½	5.14¼	+.02
Sep	5.23	5.26	5.20½	5.20½	+.01½

Sales Fri. 19,406.
Total open interest Fri. 69,821, off 337 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	3.59½	3.62¼	3.58½	3.58½	+.00¾
Dec	3.60	3.64	3.60	3.61½	+.03½
Mar	3.70½	3.74½	3.70½	3.72¼	+.04½
May	3.75	3.79	3.75	3.77¼	+.05½
Jul	3.75	3.79	3.75	3.77½	+.05½
Sep	3.66	3.71	3.65½	3.69¼	+.04¾

Sales Fri. 52,708.
Total open interest Fri. 274,275, up 2,614 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	8.24	8.33	8.24	8.28½	+.18¼
Nov	8.42	8.53½	8.42	8.48¼	+.16½
Jan	8.58	8.71½	8.58	8.67½	+.18½
Mar	8.77	8.90	8.77	8.85¼	+.18¼
May	8.88	8.99	8.87	8.92	+.18¾
Jul	8.86	8.98½	8.85	8.92	+.20½
Aug	8.78	8.92	8.77	8.89	+.26
Sep	8.55	8.66	8.54	8.57	+.21

Sales Fri. 51,302.
Total open interest Fri. 157,939, up 1,324 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Sep	235.50	240.00	235.50	238.90	+5.40
Oct	237.00	241.50	237.00	240.20	+5.60
Dec	244.50	247.00	243.50	245.30	+4.80
Jan	248.50	250.00	246.00	247.60	+4.80
Mar	252.00	253.50	249.50	251.30	+4.60
May	252.00	254.00	250.00	250.50	+4.50
Jul	254.00	254.00	249.00	251.00	+4.50
Aug	252.00	252.00	246.50	247.70	+5.70
Sep	246.00	246.00	242.00	246.00	+5.50
Oct	242.00	242.00	240.00	242.00	

Sales Fri. 16,194.
Total open interest Fri. 65,559, up 1,086 from Thur.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Sep	27.60	27.75	27.47	27.72	+ .35
Oct	27.75	27.95	27.65	27.92	+ .35
Dec	28.30	28.55	28.25	28.52	+ .45
Jan	28.55	28.80	28.50	28.75	+ .45
Mar	28.95	29.25	28.90	29.25	+ .58
May	29.20	29.45	29.15	29.40	+ .65
Jul	29.35	29.55	29.15	29.55	+ .75
Aug	29.25	29.45	29.15	29.45	+ .85
Sep	29.25	29.35	29.20	29.40	+ .90

Sales Fri. 11,951.
Total open interest Wed. 65,573, up 1,252 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.02	+.02½
Dec	2.13	2.16	2.12½	2.15	+.04
Mar	2.22½	2.25½	2.22½	2.24½	+.03
May	2.25	2.27	2.24½	2.26	+.03
Jul	2.21½	2.24	2.21½	2.23¾	+.02¾

Sales Fri. 2,193.
Total open interest Fri. 8,547, up 120 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	68.90	69.45	68.65	69.27	+ .35
Dec	70.67	71.50	70.37	71.30	+ .63
Jan	71.40	71.97	71.40	71.97	+ .72
Feb	72.10	73.40	71.85	72.87	+ .77
Apr	73.70	75.00	73.65	74.65	+ .90
Jun	74.95	75.97	74.65	75.67	+ .85
Aug	75.25	75.70	74.75	75.42	+ .57
Dec				74.50	

Est. sales 27,643; sales Fri. 21,381.
Total open interest Fri. 58,134, off 859 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	74.50	77.20	74.20	76.62	— .20
Oct	76.70	77.45	76.30	76.75	+ .03
Nov	77.55	78.50	77.35	77.60	+ .05
Jan	79.45	80.00	79.45	79.70	+ .40
Mar	80.00	81.00	80.00	80.45	+ .25
Apr	80.20	81.25	80.20	80.80	+ .40
May	80.25	81.00	80.25	80.65	+ .65

Est. sales 2,647; sales Fri. 1,553.
Total open interest Fri. 9,443, off 149 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Oct	44.95	45.86	44.95	45.85	+1.50
Dec	48.40	49.60	48.40	49.40	+1.50
Feb	51.50	52.70	51.50	52.70	+1.50
Apr	50.42	51.60	50.42	51.60	+1.50
Jun	54.50	55.70	54.30	55.70	+1.50
Jul	55.00	56.56	54.70	56.55	+1.50
Aug	52.20	54.25	52.20	54.20	+1.50
Oct				51.50	+1.00
Dec	52.75	53.00	52.75	53.00	+1.50

Est. sales 5,440; sales Fri. 14,237.
Total open interest Fri. 31,263, up 705 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	66.90	66.90	66.20	66.90	+2.00
Mar	67.15	67.15	66.40	67.15	+2.00
May	66.75	67.85	66.75	67.85	+2.00
Jul	67.80	69.00	67.80	69.00	+2.00
Aug	67.30	67.30	67.30	67.30	+2.00

Est. sales 1,281; sales Fri. 9,296.
Total open interest Fri. 17,079, up 844 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Oct	55.60	56.65	55.40	56.07	+1.22
Dec	50.40	51.65	50.40	51.50	+1.25
Feb	52.25	52.65	52.25	52.50	+ .28
Apr	51.80	52.95	51.80	52.95	+1.30
Jun	53.30	53.95	53.20	53.95	+1.00
Jul	53.75	54.00	53.75	53.95	+1.20
Aug				52.50	+ .55

Est. sales 796; sales Fri. 359.
Total open interest Fri. 12,734, up 17 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Sep	60.60	61.30	60.60	61.30	+1.30
Oct				59.50	+ .40
Nov				64.50	
Dec	69.30	69.30	68.00	68.00	+ .45

Est. sales 3; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 80, unchanged from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	176.00	176.00	173.00	173.00	—3.70
Nov	183.00	184.00	181.80	182.50	—4.20
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	177.30	180.50	177.30	179.00	—2.50
Mar	187.00	190.50	186.30	188.40	—2.60
May	198.00	199.30	196.50	199.00	—2.50
Jul	208.20	211.00	208.20	209.90	—3.10
Sep	215.00	217.00	215.00	217.00	—2.50
Nov	219.00	219.50	219.00	219.50	—2.50

Est. sales 2,849; sales Fri. 3,072.
Total open interest Fri. 12,803, off 115 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	191.50	191.50	189.00	189.50	—3.20
Nov	190.00	190.00	187.00	188.00	—3.10
Jan	190.00	192.30	189.50	191.00	—3.60
Mar	194.50	195.70	193.20	195.10	—2.40
May	197.00	199.80	197.00	198.80	—2.20
Jul	200.00	202.70	200.00	202.20	—1.80
Sep	204.30	205.00	203.00	205.00	—2.00

Sales Fri. 475.
Total open interest Fri. 3,568, off 23 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	89.86	89.96	89.76	89.86	—.14
Oct				89.70	—.19
Dec	89.47	89.50	89.30	89.36	—.20
Jan	89.28	89.33	89.27	89.29	—.23
Mar	89.31	89.31	89.10	89.14	—.18
Apr				89.09	—.18
Jun	89.20	89.20	89.02	89.05	—.18
Jul				89.01	—.17
Sep	89.14	89.14	88.97	89.01	—.15
Oct				88.98	—.13

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	88.95	89.04	88.91	88.94	—.17
Jan				88.92	—.15
Mar	88.86	88.93	88.81	88.85	—.10
Apr				88.86	—.07
Jun	88.73	88.82	88.73	88.80	—.14

Est. sales 9,676; sales Fri. 12,665.
Total open interest Fri. 22,494, up 342 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct, $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	72-05	72-11	71-27	72-00	—19
Dec	72-16	72-18	71-31	72-00	—21
Mar	72-20	72-20	71-25	72-00	—22
Jun	72-11	72-14	71-30	72-01	—23
Sep	72-09	72-09	72-01	72-05	—21
Dec	72-15	72-15	72-00	72-04	—22
Mar	72-09	72-09	72-03	72-06	—20
Jun	72-09	72-09	72-00	72-00	—24
Sep	72-02	72-07	72-01	72-01	—22
Dec	72-01	72-01	72-01	72-01	—21
Mar	72-00	72-01	72-00	72-00	—21

Sales Fri. 6,507.
Total open interest Fri. 62,339, off 115 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	88.90	88.90	88.90	88.90	— .10
Dec	88.44	88.45	88.22	88.23	— .22
Mar	88.20	88.20	88.12	88.12	— .28

Sales Fri. 44.
Total open interest Fri. 104, off 11 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Sep	74-04	74-04	73-16	73-22	—20
Dec	74-00	74-03	73-13	73-20	—20
Mar	74-13	74-13	73-21	73-28	—19
Jun	74-17	74-17	73-28	74-02	—19
Sep	74-13	74-16	74-02	74-09	—17
Dec	74-17	74-22	74-08	74-13	—16
Mar	74-20	74-22	74-11	74-17	—15
Jun	74-23	74-25	74-15	74-20	—15
Sep	74-28	74-28	74-18	74-23	—15
Dec	74-29	74-29	74-21	74-26	—15
Mar	75-00	75-00	74-25	74-29	—15

Sales Fri. 26,045.
Total open interest Fri. 117,540, off 224 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Sep	.8597	.8597	.8579	.8590	—05
Oct	.8595	.8595	.8595	.8595	—15
Dec	.8619	.8619	.8601	.8614	—09
Jan	.8620	.8620	.8620	.8620	—05
Mar	.8642	.8642	.8626	.8640	—10
Apr				.8650	—10
Jun	.8645	.8655	.8637	.8655	+03
Jul					
Sep	.8650	.8665	.8650	.8665	—01

Est. sales 1,950; sales Fri. 1,419.
Total open interest Fri. 10,739, off 199 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Sep	2.4170	2.4175	2.4125	2.4155	+035
Oct	2.4070	2.4075	2.4070	2.4075	+065
Dec	2.3940	2.3940	2.3880	2.3915	+025
Jan	2.3885	2.3890	2.3860	2.3860	+025
Mar	2.3790	2.3800	2.3765	2.3780	+060
Jun	2.3700	2.3700	2.3700	2.3700	+100
Sep	2.3600	2.3600	2.3600	2.3680	+065

Est. sales 2,998; sales Fri. 3,217.
Total open interest Fri. 14,291, off 158 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Sep	.5628	.5632	.5621	.5623	+09
Oct	.5637	.5637	.5630	.5630	unc
Dec	.5677	.5682	.5666	.5669	+11
Jan	.5687	.5690	.5680	.5680	+10
Mar	.5735	.5738	.5727	.5730	+20
Apr		.5755		.5755	+30
Jun				.5765	unc
Sep				.5855	unc

Est. sales 2,016; sales Fri. 2,578.
Total open interest Fri. 8,601, off 384 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun					unch

Est. sales 0; sales Fri. 0.
Total open interest Fri. 0, unchanged from Thurs.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Sep	.004620	.004623	.004602	.004610	+32
Oct				.004615	+30
Dec	.004625	.004631	.004608	.004615	+35
Jan				.004610	+30
Mar	.004655	.004663	.004650	.004650	+40
Apr				.004670	+45
Jun					

Est. sales 1,850; sales Fri. 2,040.
Total open interest Fri. 8,600, off 668 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Sep	.6165	.6175	.6144	.6154	+33
Oct		.6190		.6185	+35
Dec	.6266	.6276	.6244	.6253	+32
Jan		.6270		.6270	+20
Mar	.6364	.6372	.6343	.6350	+35
Jun	.6469	.6469	.6462	.6469	+39
Sep		.6580	.6572	.6572	+22

Est. sales 2,982; sales Fri. 2,520.
Total open interest Fri. 9,845, off 119 from Thur.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	30.45	33.28			
Jan	30.00	30.32			

Est. sales 11,395; sales Fr[illegible]
Total open interest Fri 7[illegible]

	Open	High
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.		
Sep		97.00
Nov		96.40
Jan		97.40
Mar		97.75
May		98.30
Jul		98.90

Est. sales 600; sales Fri. [illegible]
Total open interest Fri. 7,[illegible]

	Open	High
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.		
Oct	95.15	95.85
Dec	94.20	94.90
Mar	93.90	94.80
May	93.95	94.35
Jul	93.40	93.50
Oct	86.00	86.45
Dec	83.30	82.85

Est. sales 7,650; sales Fri. [illegible]
Total open interest Fri 48,[illegible]

	Open	High
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.		
Sep	90.60	92.00
Oct	91.87	91.80
Dec	94.00	94.90
Jan	94.50	95.40
Mar	96.70	97.20
May	97.60	98.80
Jul	99.00	100.10
Sep	100.00	101.45
Dec	102.00	104.20
Jan		
Mar	104.30	106.30
May	105.80	107.50

Est. sales 6,350; sales Fri. 3,[illegible]
Total open interest Fri. 39,[illegible] Thur.

	Open	High
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.		
Sep	1825.0	1914.0
Oct		
Dec	1852.0	1852.8
Jan	1872.2	1872.2
Mar	1912.5	1912.5
May		
Jul		
Sep		
Dec		
Jan		
Mar		
May		

Est. sales 3,500; sales Fri. 2,[illegible]
Total open interest Fri. [illegible] Thur.

	Open	High
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.		
Sep	708.00	715.00
Oct	716.40	716.40
Jan	740.40	740.40
Apr	766.40	766.40
Jul	790.00	792.90
Oct	818.00	820.00

Est. sales 1,633; sales Fri. 2,[illegible]
Total open interest Fri. 9,94[illegible]

	Open	High
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.		
Sep	671.30	683.00
Oct	673.00	679.50
Dec	681.00	695.00
Feb	706.00	711.20
Apr	727.50	727.50
Jun	740.90	743.90
Aug	759.00	760.50
Oct		
Dec	791.20	794.20
Feb		
Apr		
Jun		

Est. sales 33,000; sales Fri. [illegible]
Total open interest Fri. 17[illegible] Thur.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 8, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	849.00	850.00	840.00	842.00
3 months	870.50	871.50	861.00	862.00
Cathodes: spot	820.00	821.00	910.00	812.00
3 months	845.00	846.00	834.00	836.00
Tin: spot	7,225.00	7,235.00	7,180.00	7,105.00
3 months	7,275.00	7,285.00	7,135.00	7,145.00
Lead: spot	371.00	372.00	358.00	360.00
3 months	341.50	341.75	336.00	337.00
Zinc: spot	329.50	330.50	324.50	326.00
3 months	816.00	817.00	742.00	744.00
Silver: spot	783.00	785.00	713.00	716.00
3 months	816.00	817.00	742.00	744.00
Aluminium: spot	704.00	706.00	690.00	—
3 months	707.50	708.00	703.00	704.00
Nickel: spot	2,760.00	2,780.00	2,735.00	2,745.00
3 months	2,790.00	2,795.00	2,760.00	2,765.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 8, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	330.00	329.50	329.25	330.00	327.25	328.00
118 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	963.00	950.00	959.00	961.00	935.00	937.00
Dec	998.00	983.00	993.00	994.00	976.00	978.00
Mar	1,038	1,023	1,032	1,033	1,016	1,017
May	1,057	1,045	1,053	1,054	1,036	1,038
Jly	1,075	—	1,073	1,074	1,056	1,059
Sep	1,094	1,092	1,087	1,093	1,080	1,082
Dec	1,115	1,115	1,105	1,118	1,100	1,103
2,471 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,072	1,055	1,070	1,072	1,049	1,050
Nov	1,120	1,106	1,116	1,118	1,103	1,104
Jan	1,169	1,146	1,160	1,162	1,143	1,144
Mar	1,189	1,165	1,187	1,189	1,165	1,160
May	1,185	1,180	1,195	1,200	1,170	1,175
Jly	1,198	1,190	1,205	1,220	1,186	1,188
Sep	1,228	1,228	1,230	1,250	1,222	1,225
2,526 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 8, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,100	3,080	3,095	3,099	+4
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	—	Unc.
Dec	3,205	3,175	3,200	3,205	+15
Mar	3,330	3,250	3,320	3,329	+11
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,300	3,340	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,220	3,290	+40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,200	3,290	—30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,100	3,130	+5
500 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	885	945	+15
Dec	975	970	960	975	+20
Mar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,003	+20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,020	1,030	+25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,030	1,050	+20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,040	—	+20
12 lots					

New York Futures

September 8, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	9.30	9.55	9.55	9.45	+0.35
Mar	13.20	13.45	13.17	13.45	+0.48
Apr	15.45	15.79	15.45	15.48	+0.33

Est. sales 3,985; sales Fri. 3,392.
Total open interest Fri. 16,901 up 505 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	126.55	135.00	126.55	134.39	+ 6.39
Dec	134.90	139.34	134.00	139.34	+ 4.00
Mar	141.75	146.35	140.85	146.35	+ 4.00
May	146.00	150.84	145.25	150.84	+ 4.00
Jul	148.99	153.43	148.00	153.43	+ 4.00
Sep	151.00	155.20	150.50	155.25	+ 3.52
Dec	152.00	152.00	152.00	157.22	+ 3.43

Est. sales 4,170; sales Fri. 3,412.
Total open interest Fri 10,897 up 91 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	32.25	33.05	32.25	33.00	+ 0.94
Jan	33.75	34.45	33.75	34.45	+ 1.00
Mar	34.90	35.50	34.70	35.50	+ 0.89
May	34.55	35.50	34.45	35.50	+ 0.90
Jul	34.15	34.75	34.00	34.74	+ 0.94
Sep	33.20	33.85	33.20	33.80	+ 0.83

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 8, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
PhilipMorr	605,000	43½	— ¾
Asarco Inc	573,400	50¼	+4
EngMnCh s	553,100	56⅝	+4
SunshMn s	539,100	18¼	+2¼
Benguet B	537,200	15¼	+1½
Sony Corp	514,800	12⅝	
INCOLtd	400,600	25¼	+1½
Kennecott	383,900	33⅝	+3½
Gen Food	372,000	30	— ¾
Holiday Inn	348,400	27½	+ ⅛
Polaroid	348,400	27⅞	+ ⅝
Gulf Oil	334,300	39⅞	— ½
HewlettPk	295,100	87	—3½
Texaco Inc	291,900	36¼	— ¾
Clorox Co	274,600	10⅝	+ ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	42.05	43.34
Advanced	467	710
Volume Up (millions)	11.34	14.46
Declined	1,119	798
Volume Down (millions)	27.02	17.94
Unchanged	334	401
Total issues	1,918	1,909
New highs	82	84
New lows	6	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	938.48	945.48	925.34	928.58	—12.38
20 Trn	324.72	326.41	319.95	321.05	—4.38
15 Util	112.49	113.22	111.54	111.72	—1.06
65 Stk	344.12	346.40	339.52	340.61	—4.37

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	125.67	122.78	122.71	—1.57
Industrials	142.67	139.26	139.86	—1.84
Utilities	51.81	51.03	51.19	—0.46
Finance	13.32	13.09	12.14	—0.13
Transp.	19.12	18.73	18.78	—0.33

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	72.19	71.27	71.27	—0.86
Industrials	83.54	82.40	82.40	—1.01
Transp.	63.60	62.90	62.90	—0.83
Utilities	39.15	38.82	38.82	—0.50
Finance	68.64	68.12	68.12	—0.48

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
September 5	154,970	316,651	1,473
September 4	187,773	399,469	1,315
September 3	177,921	388,396	1,730
September 2	143,729	316,981	1,199
August 29	124,282	276,455	921

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
AllasCM	485,000	7	+ ⅝
Goldfield Cp	459,800	3⅝	+ ⅜
GifCang s	354,600	24	—1⅛
Marindua B	292,200	2 11-16	+7-16
Instrum Sys	234,300	1	+1-16
IntrCtyGs g	210,800	19⅝	— ½
Intl Bnknot	184,300	3½	— ¼
WrightHar g	134,200	7⅝	+ ¾
HouOilM	131,300	35	+ ½
CampbChib g	117,100	15⅝	+1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	8.45	7.92
Advanced	239	298
Volume Up (millions)	4.21	5.05
Declined	401	293
Volume Down (millions)	3.73	2.03
Unchanged	203	218
Total issues	825	801
New highs	N.A.	47
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
232.91	227.63	228.24	—3.21

European Stock Markets

September 8, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	68.50	69.50
AKZO	22.20	22.20
Albert Heijn	69.10	71.00
AlgemBank	309.50	312.50
AMEV	88.50	88.50
Amrobank	64.90	65.30
A'Dam Rub	3.60	N.A.
Baskalis	95.10	96.00
Bredero	209.00	208.00
Buehrmann T	67.00	66.70
Caland Hldg	26.00	26.00
Elsevier	194.00	196.00
Ennia	134.50	133.50
Fokker	29.50	29.40
Gist Brocades	30.10	30.50
Heineken	51.80	54.60
H.V.A.	36.60	37.00
Hoogovens	14.10	14.30
Naarden	17.00	16.90
K.L.M.	64.50	65.50
Nat. Nedder	115.50	118.40
Nedlloyd	102.60	102.50
Oce Vander G	115.50	114.00
OGEM	8.40	8.40
Pakhoed	41.30	41.00
Philips	17.40	17.40
Robeco	182.50	183.00
Rodamco	106.30	105.00
Rolinco	175.50	175.50
Rorento	114.30	114.60
Royal Dutch	171.20	171.50
RSV	46.50	46.30
Unilever	122.20	121.60
Van Ommer	27.30	27.40
VMF-Stork	36.80	36.00
VNU	83.50	83.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 86.00
Previous : 85.20

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,402	1,410
Cockerill	200	197
EBES	1,825	1,880
Electrobel	5,890	5,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,300	2,300
GBL (BLamb)	1,194	1,210
Hoboken	2,440	2,435
Petrofina	4,730	4,790
Ph. Gevaert	1,250	1,210
Soc. Generale	1,308	1,312
Sofina	3,440	3,450
Solvay	2,525	2,560
Traction Elec	2,515	2,515
Un. Miniere	720	732
V. Montagne	1,164	1,222

Bourse Index : 173.25
Previous : 170.23

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	88.30	89.10
Allianz Vers.	447.00	448.00
B.A.S.F.	129.80	131.40
Bayer	115.00	115.30
Bayer Hypo	258.50	261.00
Bayer Verein	310.50	315.80
Commerzbank	167.00	170.00
Cont. Gummi	62.70	64.00
Daimler	265.00	267.50
Degussa	252.50	251.00
Demag	130.20	130.50
D.Babcock	193.00	192.50
Deutsche Bnk	288.20	290.00
Dresdner Bnk	190.50	191.50
Du. Schulte	168.50	170.80
GHH	209.00	211.50
Hapag Lloyd	72.10	73.00
Hochtief	461.00	463.80
Hoechst	113.70	114.50
Hoesch	22.80	23.80
Holzmann	N.Q.	396.00
Horten	147.50	146.20
Kali u Salz	169.80	169.70
Karlstadt	217.00	217.20
Kaufhof	176.00	178.30
K.H.D.	208.00	211.50
Kloeckner	45.00	43.80
Krupp	55.00	56.10
Linde	319.00	321.00
Lufthansa	74.00	75.50
MAN	187.50	186.50
Mannesman	124.80	125.70
Metallgesell.	299.00	299.50
Muench. Ruck	570.00	570.00
Neckermann	89.50	91.50
Preussag	126.00	126.50
RWE.new	184.50	182.80
Schering	226.00	227.20
Siemens	278.40	279.50
Thyssen	59.10	61.50
Varta	165.00	166.00
Veba	142.50	140.00
VEW	107.50	108.70
Volkswagen	176.50	178.20

Siemens Index : 138.63
Previous : 139.60

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.85½	0.85
AA Cp	$17.00	16.88
Anglo-Am	108.50	108.50
Babcock-Wil	0.91	0.92
Barclays Bnk	4.23	4.20
BAT Ind.	2.83	2.83
Beecham Gp	1.48	1.50
BICC	1.43	1.44
BOC Int'l	0.88	0.88
Boots	2.46	2.42
Bowater	1.86	1.48
B.P.	3.58	3.60
Burmah	1.97	1.95
Coats Patons	0.49½	0.50
Charter Gold	2.46	2.40
Cadbury Sc.	N.A.	0.46½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.66	5.48
Courtaulds	0.60	0.61
De Beer	$1,100	1,081.25
Distillers	2.31	2.28
Dunlop	0.74	0.75
Free St Ged	78.50	77.00
GEC	5.00	5.00
GKN	2.27	2.27
Glaxo	2.40	2.40
GUS	4.42	4.46
Guinness	0.85	0.85
Hawker-Sidd	2.16	2.20
ICI	3.44	3.44
Imps	0.84½	0.84
Lonrho	0.97	0.96
Lucas	2.11	2.15
Marks-Spenc	1.05	1.05
Metal Box	2.84	2.90
Plessey	2.39	2.43
Randfontein	$83.00	82.00
Rank Org.	1.46	1.47
Reed	1.96	1.98
Rolls Royce	1.30	1.29
Royal Dutch	36.81	36.88
R.T.Z.	4.66	4.68
Shell	4.10	4.12
Thorn (A)	3.72	3.80
Trafalgar H	0.72½	0.72
Tube Invest.	2.38	2.38
Ultramar	3.58	3.50
Unitd Biscuits	0.87	0.89
Vickers	1.30	1.29
War Loan 3½	31.88	31.75
W. Deep	$62.25	61.00
W. Driefin	$75.50	75.00
W. Holding	$88.00	87.75
Woolworth	0.54½	0.54½
ZCI	0.44	0.43

F.T. 30 Index : 492.00
Previous : 494.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	10.00	10.00
Bastogi	587.00	584.00
Centrale	14,890	15,180
ERBA	3,395.00	3,395.00
ErcMarelli	332.00	327.00
Fiat	1,995.00	1,968.00
Finsider	8.92	8.94
Generali	78,350	79,500
IFI	2,905.00	2,940.00
Italcementi	27,190	27,500
Italgas	1,149.00	1,138.00
Italsider	351.00	350.00
LaRinas	296.50	290.75
Montedis	163.75	169.25
Olivetti	2,202.00	2,174.00
Pirelli	2,795.00	2,750.00
Snia Visco	900.00	900.00

BCI Index : 130.92
Previous : 130.78

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	465.00	464.50
Alsthom Atl.	77.00	76.00
BIC	594.00	588.00
Bouygues	714.80	706.00
BSN	1,040.00	1,040.00
Carrefour	1,753.00	1,726.00
Cim Lafarge	287.00	287.00
Club Mediter	425.00	425.00
Cofimeg	151.10	151.30
Cie Bancaire	369.00	369.40
CFP	233.50	232.40
CGE	393.50	389.80
CCF	191.60	191.80
Creusot Loire	79.50	78.50
CSF	504.00	505.00
Dumez	895.00	884.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,165.00	1,160.00
Ferodo	375.10	374.00
Gen Occident	347.10	347.50
Hachette	257.00	256.00
Imetal	95.50	97.50
Legrand	1,700.00	1,698.00
L Oreal	721.00	719.00
Mach Bull	56.80	56.75
Matra	9,160.00	9,190.00
Michelin	895.00	902.00
Moet Henn	538.00	540.00
Moulinex	73.00	73.00
Nord-Est L.	37.20	36.95
Paribas	261.00	264.80
Penarroya	80.00	79.80
Pernod Ric	344.20	339.80
Perrier	214.10	213.00
Peugeot	209.00	209.00
Poclain	237.20	236.00
Printemps	119.10	115.20
PUK	101.20	102.00
Radiotech.	330.50	330.00
Redoute	424.80	418.00
Rh Poulenc	118.00	118.60
Roussel Uclaf	241.20	240.00
Sacilor	19.25	19.50
St Gobain	127.00	126.10
SkisRossignol	881.00	880.00
Suez	294.00	292.00
Telemecan	1,012.00	1,012.00
ThomsonBr	245.00	247.00
Usinor	11.45	11.50

Agefi Index : 148.79
Previous : 148.44

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,275	1,310
Buehrle	2,885	2,880
B Boveri	1,695	1,700
Cib Geigy	1,125	1,130
Cr Suisse	2,435	2,415
Elektrowatt	2,575	2,570
Fisher	860	865
Hoff-Roche B	7,275	7,250
Interfood	5,800	5,825
Jelmoli	1,465	1,470
Landis Gyr	1,520	1,515
Nestle	3,450	3,505
Sandoz	3,675	3,725
Schindler	1,500	1,510
Ste B. Suisse	376	379
Sulzer	2,945	2,930
Swissair	734	732
U.B. Suisse	3,440	3,450
Winterthur	2,750	2,780
Zurich Ins.	14,550	14,450

SBC Index : 343.50
Previous : 343.80

Cash Pri[ces]

September 8, [1980]

Commodity and unit
FOODS
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.
TEXTILES
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.
METALS
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.
Lead Spot, lb
Copper elect., lb
Tin (Straits), lb
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb
Silver N.Y., oz
Gold N.Y., oz
New York prices.

Commodity I[ndexes]

September 8, [1980]

	Close
Moody's	1,265.20 f
Reuters	1,732.20
Dow Jones Spot	448.45
D.J. Futures	471.53

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1[illegible]
inary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 19[illegible]
Dow Jones : base 100 : Avera[illegible]

Dividen[ds]

September 8, 19[80]

INCREASED

Company	Per.	A[mt.]
Flour Corp	Q	
Niagra Frontier	Q	

CASH EXTRA

Company	Per.	A[mt.]
Loehmanns Inc		

STOCK

Company	Per.	A[mt.]
Hein Werner		

STOCK SPLIT

Intercontl Diamond — 3-for-1

USUAL

Company	Per.	A[mt.]
Brooks & Perkins	Q	[illegible]
Charter Co	Q	[illegible]
Conventures Ltd	S	[illegible]
Doyle Dane Bernbach	Q	[illegible]
Emco Ltd	Q	[illegible]
44 Wall Street Fund		[illegible]
Frischs Rest Inc	Q	[illegible]
Justin Industries	Q	[illegible]
Loehmanns Inc	Q	[illegible]
MacMillan	Q	[illegible]
Mobil Gas Service	Q	[illegible]
Peoples Natl Bk Wash	Q	[illegible]
Pitney Bowes	Q	[illegible]
Slater Steel Indus	Q	[illegible]
Suburban Bancorp	Q	[illegible]
Summit Energy	Q	[illegible]
Towle Manufacturing	Q	[illegible]
Union Income Fund	Q	[illegible]
Universal Resources	Q	[illegible]
Washington Natl	Q	[illegible]

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual.

Monday's New Highs and [Lows]

NEW HIGHS—83

AMIntl, ASA, AlliedPd s, AmesDpt, ApacheCp s, Beckman, BigThree, BristMyer, Brown Co, CaborCp, CalhnMng s, CompRLk g, Carlisle, ChockFON, CombEng, CrouseHd pf, CrumFor s, DexterCp, DomeMng, DonLuf Jen, Dreyfus Cp, Edwards s, ElginNatl, EngMnCh s, Forah Mfg, Fleming Co, FostrWhlr, GCACorp wi, GKTech, GKTec 1.40or, GapStores, Gorinkl Brk, Gen Banc, Gearce, GlobalMar s, Guardnin, HandyHar, Harlnd Jh s, HiltonHtl, Holly Sug, Homestke, Homestke wi, HuttonEF s, IUInt Cp, IUInt pf, IowaBeef, KubotaLtd, Leslie Fay, LevFd Cap, Madisn Fd, Malone Hyd, MarkCtrl, Mobil Home, Mont Pow, MorseShoe, MtFuel Sup [illegible]

NEW LOWS—4

AnixterBro wi, CritonCo wi, CnPw 7.68pf [illegible]

Kennecott C[...]

Labor Accor[d]

SALT LAKE CITY, Sep[t. ...] (DJ) — Kennecott Corp. w[...] said to have reached the [...] tlement by a U.S. copper [...] since the industry's work[ers went] on strike early in July.

"We've reached tentativ[e agree]ment with all our locals," [a] spokesman for Kennecott's [...]als division here. He said [he ex]pected the company's 9,50[0 strik]ing employees in 55 locals [to begin] returning to work by tomor[row.]

The accord reportedly [...] wage gains of between 36 [...] percent over three years, as[...] 11-percent annual inflation.

Australian-EEC Tal[ks]

CANBERRA, Sept. 8 (R[euters]) — The Australian trade a[nd re]sources minister, Douglas [Antho]ny, will visit European Ec[onomic] Community headquarters [in Brus]sels next week for talks wit[h Agri]culture Commissioner Finn [Gun]delach on the EEC's pr[oposed] sheepmeat regulations, a s[pokes]man here said.

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
2⅝	1¾	UDS			13	14	2½	2¼	2¼	
7¼	3½	UNA	.28	5.2	4	25	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
15	6⅞	URS	.40	3.0	8	22	13¾	13¼	13½	—⅜
5⅛	2⅜	USR Ind				31	1	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
7⅞	4	Unimax			8	9	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
7⅝	6⅛	Unimax pf				1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅞	13	UAirPd	.68	3.3	15	5	20½	20½	20½	—⅛
6⅞	4	UnAsbst				105	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	
15¼	10	UnCosF	.76b	5.8	6	x1	13	13	13	+¼
3	1½	UnFoods			13	139	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9⅛	4	UNatCp			17	81 u	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+⅛
14	7⅜	UnRitln	1.03e	7.9	14	22	13	12¾	13	+¼
7⅞	5⅛	URepln	.25e	3.8	19	3	6½	6½	6½	—¼
7½	2⅝	USAir wt				137	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
48	27	USAir pf	3	6.6		2	46½	45½	45½	—2
24½	10	USFltr	.36	1.6	10	248	24	23⅛	23⅝	—⅛
11½	5	UnityB			9	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
37⅛	15	UnivRs	.36	1.0	17	335	37½	36	36⅜	+⅜
10¼	7¼	UnivRu	.72	7.9	14	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
		—V—V—V—								
9⅝	3⅞	Valle's			53	34	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
18½	11½	ValiyRs	n1.24	8.8	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅝	7⅜	Valmac	.20l		4	14	14	14	14	—⅛
10	6⅜	Valspar	.44	5.0	7	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
5⅛	2⅞	ValueL	.07e	1.7		11	4⅛	4	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	Verit			7	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
23⅞	13⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.9	7	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	
13⅞	5⅜	Vernitrn	.10	.8	9	297	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
7¼	4	Vertple	.10b	2.0	4	8	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Viatech				24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅛	7½	Vicon n			11	22	14⅞	14½	14⅝	—⅛
4	1⅝	VintageE			15	71	3¼	3	3	
5⅝	2⅜	Virco	.08l		7	11	4⅛	4	4	
16⅞	6⅜	Vishay	.53t	3.4	12	23	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	
11⅞	4⅛	VisualG	.20	2.0	14	66	10½	10	10	—⅜
6⅝	4⅛	VolMer	.12e	2.4	7	2	5⅛	5	5	—¼
13	7⅛	Voplex	.52	4.8	13	25	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
10½	4⅞	VulcCp	.24	2.9	5	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
		—W—W—W—								
7¼	2	WTC				200	7¼	6½	6⅝	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	3.8	9	26	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4¼	1⅜	WadelEa				21	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
43⅞	14½	Walnoco	s.12	.3	47	223	36	34⅜	34⅞	—⅜
33⅞	13⅞	Walbr n	.28	.9	12	30	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
25	18⅜	Walco	.80b	3.6	6	6	22¼	21½	22¼	+1
9⅜	4	WallcS	.28	3.0	6	95	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
55⅞	19½	Wang B	.20	.4	26	670	52⅞	51⅞	51⅝	—½
52¼	18⅜	Wang C	s.10	.2	25	40	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	
14	8⅜	WardsCo	.20	1.5	5	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WshHm				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
25⅜	15⅝	WshPost	.44	1.8	9	29	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅜
38⅛	25½	WRIT	2.72	7.4	17	13	37	36⅞	36⅞	—⅜
39⅝	14⅛	Wthtrd	1.17l	3.1	15	147	38⅛	37½	37½	—⅛
24⅞	8⅞	WeldTu	s.30	2.3	7	38	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
10	6½	WescoFn	.42	4.7	6	7	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
45⅝	34½	WTex	pf4.40	11.		y100	39	38⅝	39	+⅜
36⅞	15⅞	Wstbrn	g.70	2.4		x357	30⅞	29	29	—1⅛
34⅝	12⅜	WstFin	.52	2.6	3	x20	20⅛	20	20	
6	2⅞	WhitCbl	.05l			5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
14⅛	4⅞	Whitehall			24	617 u	15⅛	13⅝	14½	+⅜
19¼	8⅞	Wichita			21	77	18⅞	17⅞	17⅝	—⅞
2⅞	1⅛	WillcxG			3	31	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
25	13⅞	Winhous	.80	3.3	7	86	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WilsnB				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
25¼	13⅛	Wincorp	.40	2.1	46	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
46	29⅝	WisP	pf4.50	11.		z80	39⅞	39⅞	39½	—¼
2⅞	1⅛	WolfHB	.20e	7.6	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅞	7⅜	Wdstrm	.60	6.8	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	6⅞	WkWear	.44	3.4	8	22	13⅛	12⅞	13	—¼
24	9⅜	WwEngy n			28	148	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	—⅜
24½	12	Wrathr	.05e	.3		15	19⅛	19	19	—⅜
7¼	⅝	Wrightrl g				1342 u	7⅞	7	7⅝	+⅜
18	11	Wynns	s .48	3.1	6	x37	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
15½	9¼	WymBn	.80	5.3	6	16	15	14¾	15	
		—X—Y—Z—								
8⅝	4⅛	Zimmer	.36	4.5	11	15	8¼	7⅞	8	

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, September 8, 1980

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, September 8, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
African DvL Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97⅞	98⅛
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅝	2-25	98½	98¾
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 5/16	9-29	100	100½
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97⅝	98⅛
Amex Fin 1982	16⅝	10-22	100¼	100⅜
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	98⅝	98⅞
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	97	97⅛
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97½	98
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	1-23	99	99⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	99	99½
Bco do Brazil 6½-83	15 1/16	2-17	99⅝	99⅝
Bco de Mexico 6½-87	11 13/16	11-14	98⅛	98⅝
Bco Pinto 6½-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅝	97⅞
Bco Costa Rica 6½-85	10½	12-11	94⅞	95¼
Bk Paribas 7½-80	9⅝	12-11	99⅝	99⅞
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-22	99¼	100
Bk Ireland 5¾-89	11⅛	11-21	98	98½
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99⅝	100¼
Bk Tokyo 6¾-81	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	99¼	100¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅞	1-23	97⅝	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¾-89	9⅛	10-27	97⅛	97⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-28	98¼	98¾
Buenos Aires 7¼-86	10⅞	12-5	97⅛	98⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅝	99⅞
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100½	101
BFCE 6¼-84	11⅞	8-26	100	100½
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	99¼	100¼
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	100½	101
BNP 5¾-83	9 11/16	1-21	99¼	99⅝
BNP 1982/84	11⅞	3-21	99¼	100¼
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	97¾	98⅛
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	12⅛	2-3	97	97⅜
BUE 5¾-89	9 7/16	9-20	97¼	97⅝
Bk Worms 5¾-85	9 3/16	12-17	98½	99
Banco Union 7¼-83	19 13/16	10-1	98¼	98⅞
Bk Algerie 8¾-84	11⅝	3-9	97⅜	97⅞
Bk Dreyfus 6¼-83	19 3/16	9-12	99⅝	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	10⅞	1-12	97¼	97⅝
Bergen Bank 6-89	12⅜	11-28	97⅝	98⅛
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99⅝	99⅞
Citicorp 1984	11 15/16	9-28	98⅝	99⅛
Citicorp 6-94	11	12-10	98⅝	99⅛
Citicorp undtd	11	10-10	98⅝	99⅛
Chase 5¾-93	9 13/16	1-30	96	96½
CCCE 5¼-98	11	2-6	97¼	97¾
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	99¼	100¼
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	99¼	100¼
CCF 5¾-85	13 13/16	11-6	100	100½
Creditanst 5¾-84	11 13/16	11-21	99⅞	100⅛
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9 7/16	9-16	97¼	97¾
Credit Lyon 6¾-82	11¼	2-12	99¼	100¼
Credit Lyon 6-83	9½	1-12	97⅛	97⅜
Credit Natl 5¾-85	9½	1-12	98¼	98⅝
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅛	98⅝
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99½	100
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100¼	100¾
GZB 5½-89	9 15/16	11-3	97⅞	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99⅝	99⅞
IBJ 6-82	11⅛	2-15	99½	100
IBJ 6½-82	14⅛	11-1	100¼	100¾
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	99⅛	99⅝
IBJ 5¾-87	18⅝	10-15	99⅝	99⅞
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9⅝	1-26	98⅞	99¼
Indo-Suez 5¾-89	9⅝	1-12	98⅛	98⅜
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-20	100¼	100⅝
KOP 6½-83	9⅝	1-23	98⅝	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-81	9⅝	15-12	99½	100
LTCB 6¼-82	12	1-27	99⅝	99⅞
LTCB 6-83	11⅝	2-15	99½	100
LTCB 5¾-85	11½	11-10	99¼	99⅝
LTCB 5¾-86	9⅝	12-15	98⅛	98⅝
LTCB 5½-89	10⅝	12-9	97⅞	98⅛
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 1/16	11-28	99⅞	100⅛
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12⅛	11-28	97¾	98⅛
Midland Bank 8-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅝	101⅛
Midland Bank 7¼-83	11 15/16	2-23	101⅛	101⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	11⅜	11-21	99⅛	99⅝
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97⅝	98⅛
Midland Intl 5¾-92	10⅞	12-5	97½	98
Midland Intl 5¾-93	9⅞	1-23	96⅛	96⅝
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9⅝	12-23	97⅝	98⅛
Natl Westmin 5¾-94	18⅞	10-14	98⅝	99
Nippon Credit 5¾-85	9⅝	12-24	98⅝	99⅛
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9 9/16	1-14	97¼	97¾
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10⅞	11-28	99⅞	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅛	11-10	100⅛	101¼
Bk Scotland 5¾-84	9 5/16	10-14	98⅝	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	99⅝	99⅞
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11¼	2-13	97⅞	98⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5¾-94	12 1/16	3-9	97⅛	97⅝
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	96⅛	96⅝
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98⅛	98⅝
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99⅛	99⅝
Trade Develop 6-86	19 11/16	2-21	96⅝	97⅛
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9⅝	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¼-82	19 9/16	9-26	99⅞	100⅛
UBAF 7¼-82	10⅝	12-9	99¼	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	100½	101
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99⅞	100⅛
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99⅝	100⅛
United O'seas 6-89	10	9-30	97⅝	97⅞
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9⅝	12-23	99⅝	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	10-28	98⅛	98⅝
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	12½	2-27	100¼	101
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18⅝	9-15	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Enerfrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	99½	100¼
General Cable 7½-80	20¼	9-30	95⅛	101¼
IC Industries 1991	10⅝	1-15	96	96¼
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	10⅝	1-7	100⅛	101¼
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17⅝	10-20	95⅝	96¼
Sumi Heavy 5¾-83	18⅝	9-16	99⅝	100⅛
Sweden Stock-91	9 9/16	10-20	96⅛	96⅝
Softel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100¼	101¼
Softel 8-84	10⅝	12-8	99⅝	100½
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10½	2-4	99	99½
Texas Airlines 7-86	9⅝	10-13	97⅛	97⅜
TVO Stock-91	10⅝	28-11	96½	96
IHI 5¾-85	15 5/16	10-27	99¼	100⅛
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-21	98⅛	99
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98⅛	98⅝
C.Itoh 5¾-87	19 7/16	9-18	99¼	99⅝

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 8, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 13/16 - 11 15/16	8¼ - 8⅜	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	16½ - 16¾	11⅛ - 11⅜
2 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	8½ - 8⅝	5½ - 5⅝	16⅜ - 16⅝	11⅛ - 11⅜
3 M.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5¼ - 5⅜	16⅜ - 16⅝	11⅛ - 11⅜
6 M.	12 1/16 - 12 3/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	5⅛ - 5¼	15⅛ - 15⅜	12 - 12⅛
1 Y.	12⅜ - 12½	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	14⅝ - 15	12½ - 12¾

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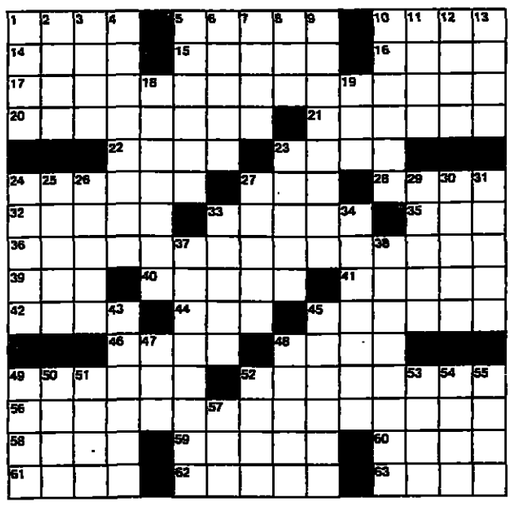


ACROSS

1 Latvian, e.g.
5 Bean used in perfume making
10 Heavy hammer
14 Fish with rich, oily flesh
15 African V.I.P.
16 Irish Gaelic
17 Very feeble
20 Certain doctor in a hospital
21 Slow up
22 Spouse, in Savoie
23 Snick's partner
24 Is irate
27 Louis and Thomas: Abbr.
28 Property sign
32 Olympic winner Haase: 1960
33 Deftly executed
35 —— and cry
36 Very docile
39 Sch. group
40 Made an effort
41 Excellence
42 Crossettes
44 Little devil
45 British statesman Aneurin and kin
46 Inspect the joint
48 ——-majesté
49 City on the Missouri
52 Parts of flowers
56 Very rapid
58 Astringent
59 Highest country in the world
60 Kazan
61 Former money of Brazil
62 Saw cords at night
63 Range over

DOWN

1 Male guinea pig
2 Church part
3 Rules of action
4 "——of eternity": Byron
5 Available buyers
6 Native of Muscat
7 Love ——
8 Large parrot
9 —— toothpick (Bowie knife)
10 Measures for a British tailor
11 A Johnson
12 Takes advantage of
13 Religious period
18 An unbreakable substance
19 Dander
23 Place
24 Figure
25 Seed covering
26 Composer of "The Apostles": 1903
27 Outcome of a lullaby
29 Mrs. Butler's maiden name
30 Light: Comb. form
31 Red items
33 Region, to Rossetti
34 ". . . —— those who love the Lord' ": Hunt
37 Cuts into three parts
38 Steamroller, for example
43 Plays, in rugby
45 Chide
47 "Exodus" hero
48 Also-ran
49 Jack of TV fame
50 Man is one
51 Prefix with distant
52 —— Rojo, town in Puerto Rico
53 French composer
54 Global area
55 Cheap falseness
57 Fitzgeralds, to Kennedys

Solution to Previous Puzzle

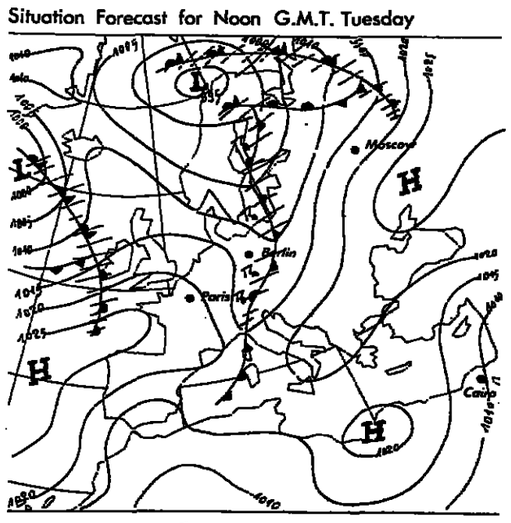
A	I	M	E	D		P	A	C	T		D	O	T	S
C	R	A	T	E		A	L	O	E		I	N	R	E
R	O	Y	A	N	D	D	A	L	E		C	I	E	L
E	N	S		V	I	D	E	O		S	K	O	A	L
		D	E	N	Y		N	A	T	A	N	T		
	D	O	O	R	S		T	I	P	I	N			
R	O	M	P	S			R	E	O	R	D	E	R	S
A	G	E	E			D	E	S			J	E	A	N
T	E	N	Y	E	A	R	S			R	A	L	L	Y
		A	T	T	Y	S		M	A	N	S	E		
	D	A	N	C	E	S		T	A	M	E			
M	E	L	D	S		D	O	R	I	A		S	S	T
A	V	I	D		P	A	T	A	N	O	M	I	K	E
R	I	C	O		A	L	I	M		A	S	T	E	R
A	L	E	C		M	E	S	S		S	T	E	E	P

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Fair	MADRID	24	79	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Fair	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	22	72	Fair	MILAN	25	77	Foggy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	15	59	Fair
BEIRUT	30	86	Fair	MOSCOW	18	64	Overcast
BELGRADE	24	75	Overcast	MUNICH	20	68	Fair
BERLIN	21	70	Fair	NEW YORK	24	75	Fair
BRUSSELS	22	72	Fair	NICE	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	24	75	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Foggy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Overcast	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Overcast	PRAGUE	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Fair	ROME	26	79	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Foggy	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Showers	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Fair
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	30	86	Fair
FLORENCE	28	82	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	22	72	Fair	TOKYO	22	72	Foggy
GENEVA	23	73	Foggy	TUNIS	27	81	Fair
HELSINKI	21	70	Fair	VIENNA	18	64	Fair
HOUSTON	27	81	Showers	WARSAW	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	72	Fair
LISBON	22	72	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



Drinking and Diving Do Not Mix, Australian Demonstration Shows

SYDNEY, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Lifesaving officials took the scientific approach yesterday to show that drinking and swimming do not mix.

They gave amateur swimmers five cans of beer and had them swim 60 laps in a pool — about a mile (1.6 kilometers).

"I've never seen anything like it," said Dr. Ian Mackie, who is working on the study, which is funded by the New South Wales state government. "They were weaving all over the place and not one of them knew when he had reached his 60th lap.

"In fact, one swimmer completed 60 laps and thought he'd done 20. Another stopped swimming at the 22d lap because he thought he had finished and an experienced lifeguard had to stop at the 16th lap because his breathing became uncoordinated.

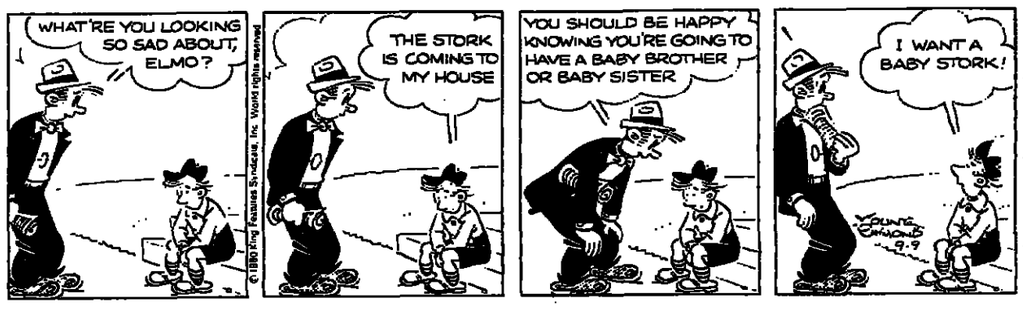
"He put his feet on the floor of the pool and tried to catch his breath. Later he said that if he had been in deep water he believed he would have drowned."

Dr. Mackie said the program was important because about half the drownings in Australia each year involve people who have alcohol in their bloodstream.

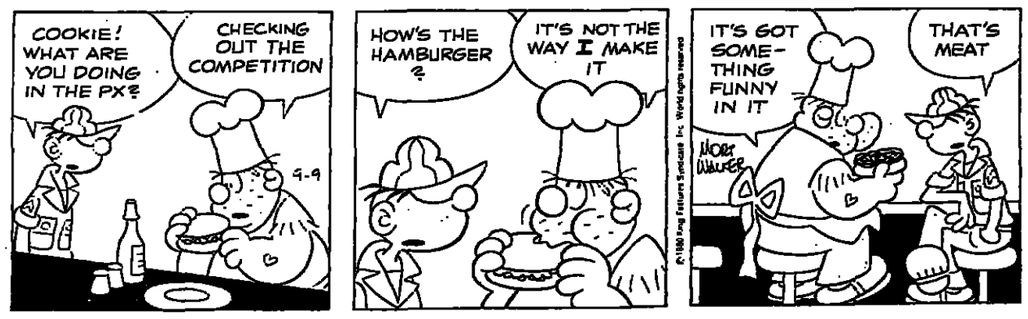
PEANUTS

B.C.

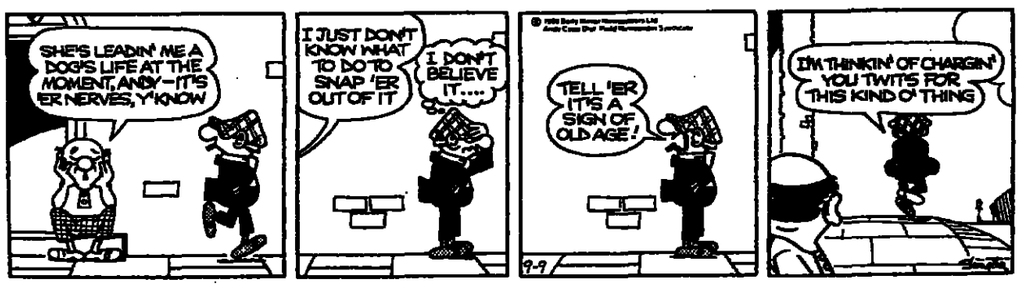
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



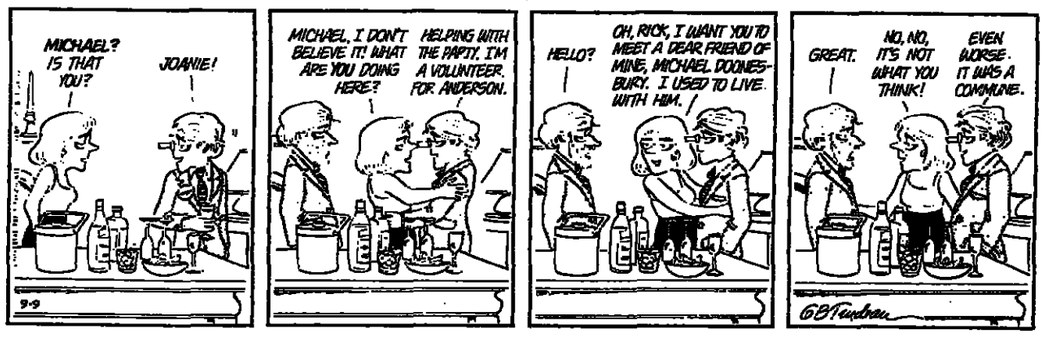
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZAWLT

HEYNO

YIPRAC

EMPAND

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer here: THE "◯◯◯" ◯ "◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACUTE GLORY IMPUTE GAIETY
Answer: What a guy who beats his wife up every morning should learn not to do— GET UP SO EARLY

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

MY GURU AND HIS DISCIPL

By Christopher Isherwood. Farrar, Straus
338 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by James Atlas

FOR several decades, Christopher Isherwood has devoted himself to chronicling his life more or less as it happens. The situations in his novels have turned up, clarified and told with candor, in his memoirs — though the frequent appearance in his fiction of a character named Christopher Isherwood should have prepared us for the revelations in his autobiographies. Assiduous readers of his work know by now a good deal about the author's early life from "Lions and Shadows," his parents from "Kathleen and Frank," and his adventures in Berlin during the '30s from "Christopher and His Kind."

"My Guru and His Disciple," a further chapter in this continuous memoir, recounts an episode addressed obliquely in several of Isherwood's novels, the story of his relationship with Swami Prabhavananda. Told by means of diaries interpolated with the author's retrospective commentary, this informal portrait records their encounters during nearly four decades, from their first meeting in 1939 until Swami's death in 1976. The style is straightforward, even bland, and the journal appears to have been published unrevised. One could perhaps fault Isherwood for not having made it into something more worked, but so absorbing is the narrative, so artless in its simplicity, that it hardly requires literary elaboration.

"My Guru and His Disciple" takes up where "Christopher and His Kind" left off, with the author's arrival in America in 1939. Enticed to California by a friend's report of his spiritual progress at the hands of a Hindu monk, Isherwood soon found himself absorbed in meditation; for a time he renounced the world entirely to live in Swami's Hollywood ashram. Even after he moved out, the novelist remained a devout disciple, traveled to India with Swami and wrote a biography of Ramakrishna, Swami's teacher. Decades before Eastern religion became popular in America — a legacy of the '60s — Isherwood had found a California guru.

It is tempting to dismiss this episode as a mere anomaly, to conclude from the author's occasional references to his chaotic private life that Swami served a desperate need for emotional rather than spiritual guidance. He was a homosexual dispc petulant rages, a ble personality wi that he was a child" and never what he wanted. hardly have been a serene seeker ment. But what movingly is the t condition of fait ness for sanity" th ceptible to grace.

In the same wa such a reassurin spiritual figure la failings were so e smoked, he was v mous disciples w and competitive he was vulnerable vindictive toward ples. But one cc this record of his c vinced that Swa ened; his talk of and unpretentious unconditional love.

This is not to naive. His insight ples were intuiti And Swami belie could succumb to tion yet remain wisdom is so elus structions about sound no more il the patter of a ch But in the hands novelist, he bec whose very innoce ity seemed inspira

Isherwood's dep guru was so child shock to find the a chapter, dwelling age. Now 75, he repeats the mantr word or phrase be on their disciples many years ago an ter Swami's death, love. "Meanwhile, tiful to me," Isher "because of the e tion of my efforts life experience in cause of my intere predicaments of velers on this journ

How natural seems, how devoi eous piety. One co "My Guru and His a longing for t Swami bestowed c — and envious faith.

MOORE

G. E. Moore and the Cambridge Apos

By Paul Levy. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 335 p

"THE cow is there," declares a voice in the opening scene of E.M. Forster's "The Longest Journey." "The cow is not there," protests another voice. The subject under debate is philosophy. "They were discussing the existence of objects." The chapter is titled "Cambridge." There, in essence, is Paul Levy's collective biography of G.E. Moore and the Cambridge Apostles.

The Apostles, an institution that still flourishes, was founded in 1820 and eventually became the most exclusive undergraduate society in Cambridge; election was secret and for life. Members during G.E. Moore's time included Alfred North Whitehead, Bertrand Russell, Lytton Strachey and such minor curiosities as Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, the subject of an affectionate biography by Forster.

Like Forster's undergraduates, the Apostles devoted their Saturday nights to the discussion of members' essays on such questions as "What, on earth, people live for" and "Should things be real?" These essays often had genuine philosophical importance; Whitehead, Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein clarified a great many of their ideas in the course of informal debates with other Apostles. But by the High Bloomsbury era, the Apostles had become more concerned with social and sexual matters: "Are men more amiable than women?" "Is self-abuse bad as an end?" ("or only as a means?" inquired Moore).

Moore, whose Principia Ethica was one of the principal achievements of the flourishing culture of Cambridge in the years before World War I, had an immense influence on both Bloomsbury and British philosophy. He was readily intelligible, and addressed practical issues of morality soon to be superseded by Wittgenstein and the logical positivists. Yet his real influence was not "doctrinal," argues Levy, "but *personal*." Bertrand Russell was "electrified" by him and Virginia Woolf thought him "a very great man."

Levy enlarges on even these considerable claims. Those whose taste runs to contemporary furniture may be surpris they too have beer the philosopher, fo who "created th which middle-class their dinner on "a p house table bough or New York's Moore begat Bl Bloomsbury begat azine.

Still, Levy gives of Moore, an impos ismatic figure. He good with a fervor seem an ideal emb "Integrity, incorru roughness and shini These, in his biog were Moore's predo ter traits.

Levy has made a ing subject — mode losophy — accessib nary reader, and lon England has enable with ease about the English educated cla luminating on the V lectual aristocracy Moore's upbringing.

Like so many Am philes, however, be ored of the English w ty, a veneer that is of than it seems. Desm thy, one of the less Apostles, decried "t of the Society, the s aloofness of college s iness of a good deal among people bet there yet exists a rea affectionate understa quality and appreciati tive novels, the boredo gatherings, the absen spirited and brilliant this was as chara Bloomsbury as the ge vacity it celebrated in

One senses that have shared this dis Many years later, great influence on thei Virginia Woolf repro having been so taciturn want to be silent." M couldn't think of anyth

James Atlas is an e New York Times Book

BRIDGE — By Alan

ONCE North had opened a borderline hand on the diagramed deal, he should have passed two no-trump or persevered in hearts. But the partnership went on to three no-trump, which was optimistic but not hopeless.

A club lead would have been best for the defense, but West led a spade, the normal choice. The king forced the ace, removing the only side entry for the declarer's diamond suit. South then finessed the queen of hearts successfully. If this had lost, he might have fallen back on the heart suit in some circumstances. When it won, he led to the diamond king. West ducked, rightly convinced that the declarer held strong diamonds.

If the diamond ace had been held up again, South could have reverted to hearts effectively. But West could not hold up if he wanted to. On winning the second round of diamonds with the ace, West thought things over and made the vital shift to suring five tricks for t South's bidding and pl ed that he was afraid of

NORTH (
♠ 10 2
♡ A Q 10 8 7 3
◇ 9 8 2
♣ A 8

WEST
♠ Q 9 8 5
♡ K 6 5
◇ A 3
♣ 9 5 4 3

E
♠ K
♡ J 4
◇ 7 5
♣ K

SOUTH
♠ A J 3
♡ 9 2
◇ K Q J 10 6
♣ J 7 6

East and West were vain bidding:

North	East	South
1♡	Pass	2◇
2♡	Pass	2N.T.
3◇	Pass	3♠
3N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the spade five.

cEnroe Avenges Wimbledon, eats Borg in U.S. Open Final

y Neil Amdur

ORK, Sept. 8 (NYT) — encore! John McEnroe Borg in five sets yester- e men's singles title at Open tennis champion- trating Borg's bid to win pen and a Grand Slam. o months after they had at many felt was the best l ever in a major cham- the two again battled, for 4 hours, 13 minutes, Enroe won, 7-6, 6-1, 6-7,

cEnroe won in the fifth tribute to his competitive org had won 13 consecu- et matches. Yesterday's s longer than their Wim- ssic, but it was settled in umber of games, 55. 6,000 first prize was al- ndary in a duel witnessed ity crowd of 18,551.

McEnroe, the defending champion, reached the final with a marathon 6-4, 5-7, 0-6, 6-3, 7-6 semifinal triumph over Jimmy Connors. When he swept the first two sets yesterday and held an 0-30 lead with Borg serving at 0-1 in the third set, the 21-year-old New Yorker appeared headed for the seventh consecutive title by a left-hander in this tournament. His stamina seemed incredible.

High Level of Play

But Borg twice had fought back from deficits in earlier rounds. And even as day turned to night at the National Tennis Center, the 24-year-old Swede was returning serve and passing his American rival as if earlier fears of playing under the lights had never entered his mind.

The match began as if both were intent on picking up where they had left off in their historic Wimbledon final, which Borg won, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-7, 8-6. Each held serve through eight games, with the level of play extraordinarily high. In one span between the fifth and seventh games, they hit 11 consecutive winners.

Borg broke first, at love, for a 5-4 lead. McEnroe double-faulted and Borg hit a backhand service-return winner, then a forehand return that sailed over McEnroe's head and landed in the court, followed by another backhand return winner off a spin serve that had sent Borg to within a few feet of the beds of plastic geraniums near the courtside boxes.

But Borg could not serve out the set, losing at 30, as McEnroe attacked with backhands down the line and answered Borg's cross-court backhand with winning forehand volleys.

They traded breaks again to 6-all. Borg lost his serve at love, overhitting on short balls that McEnroe dumped down the middle.

The first tie-breaker hardly rivaled the 34-point classic that the two played to settle the fourth set at Wimbledon. Borg seemed shaken at 2-all in the tiebreaker when McEnroe's second spin serve was called good by the side linesman for an ace. However, both carved the lines like surgeons.

McEnroe won the tie-breaker, 7-4, taking the last two points on Borg's serve with attacking forehand volley winners.

Not All There

Borg played the second set as if he were thinking of the beaches in Monte Carlo, his tax haven, rather than a trip to Australia in December to complete the Grand Slam. He lost the third game at love, on a game-ending double fault, and served another game-ending double fault in the fifth game after McEnroe had run off 13 points in a row.

The third set began no better for the five-time Wimbledon and French champion. After McEnroe held, Borg was down by 0-30 in the second game and 15-40 in the fourth, but he fought through both times and held. Then he went ahead, 4-3, when McEnroe dropped his serve on a double fault.

For the third time in the match, Borg served for a set, at 5-4. Again McEnroe attacked off Borg's second serve, the strategy worked, and they went into the seventh tie-breaker in their nine matches.

Borg won it, 7-5. This time McEnroe felt victimized by a backhand cross-court passing shot at 3-all by Borg that a side linesman signaled good.

"The worse call I've ever seen in the biggest match of all time," McEnroe told the umpire.

He served an ace down the middle for 4-all, but Borg won 3 of the next 4 points, all with two-handed backhands down the line.

At 3-3 in the final set, Borg lost serve once more, on a questionable line call and two double-faults. That was all McEnroe needed, as he won his last two serves, and the match.

Struggled Throughout

Unlike the French Open, which he won in straight sets throughout, or Wimbledon, where he had an almost perfect draw, the U.S. Open was not an easy tournament for Borg. He needed four sets to beat John Sadri and Peter McNamara and went five with Roscoe Tanner in the quarterfinals and five with Johan Kriek in the semifinals.

Borg's problems extended a U.S. Open record that began unsuccessfully with his first appearance in 1972. The Swede reached the final in 1976 but lost in four sets to Connors. In 1978, after having won the French and Wimbledon titles, he again bowed to Connors here, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

On the final day of the tournament, Billie Jean King and Martina Navratilova won the women's doubles, 7-6, 7-5, from Pam Shriver and Betty Stove. Wendy Turnbull and Marty Riessen captured the mixed doubles, 7-6, 6-2, from Stove and Frew McMillan.

Earlier, Bob Lutz and Stan Smith won the men's doubles with a 7-6, 3-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 victory over McEnroe and Peter Fleming.

United Press International

John McEnroe backhands a return to Bjorn Borg in the men's singles final of the U.S. Open.

Enroe Was Afraid Might Never End

By John Feinstein

ORK, Sept. 8 (WP) — It e sixth point of the third- reaker in their epic U.S. ampionship match that Enroe eloquently summed how he feels about his ith Bjorn Borg. priately, the occasion for ation was an outburst, an e thought in a moment of hen he believed he had imized by a bad call. and Borg changed sides of with the tie-breaker game 3, McEnroe pointed his t chair umpire Ken Slye d: "You just made the ll I've ever seen in the big- ch of all time." vas not the biggest match ne. But for Borg, it was as ny he has ever played, be- would have been a giant ard the Grand Slam he co- d, by winning, he would noved the one blemish on nishing record — no U.S. ampionship. McEnroe, this was his to even the 1980 score. He st a magnificent five-set don final to Borg and had ved him since. "I figured if ver going to beat him this place to do it," McEnroe his is my best surface [rub- asphalt] and it's probably st. If I didn't beat him here know when I would have him."

Avoiding a Fixation

h is why yesterday's win important to McEnroe. At has clearly established him- the world's No. 2 player. catch up to Borg he must n. Another loss would have blow, not just because he to defend the title he won t year, but also because he ave developed a Borg fixa- elief that he could not beat de, had he lost after win- first two sets yesterday. re were times out there started to think I was nev- to beat the guy," McEn- mitted. "At the end of the et, I thought I was in trou- as really tired and I know gets stronger as a match . Right then I felt like my as going to fall off." e was no change of sides af- g won the fourth set, but wd was cheering so wildly cEnroe had a moment to ff the court, grab a sip of and try to regroup his s. nt over there for two rea- e said. "First, I was thirsty. Second, I wanted to take a minute to get my head back together. I had to start pushing again, I knew that."

Few would have blamed McEnroe if he had lost the fifth set. He had played 4 hours, 16 minutes on Saturday to beat Jimmy Connors and had already played 3 hours, 30 minutes through four sets yesterday.

Even McEnroe conceded that losing the fifth set would not have shocked him. "I figured I had nothing to lose," he said. "If I had lost, I would have just been another victim of his."

While most in the crowd in Flushing Meadow thought they were about to witness Borg's 14th straight victory in a five-set match, at least one person thought McEnroe would survive.

"He was exhausted, I could tell by the way he was moving," said McEnroe's doubles partner, Peter Fleming. "But Junior's very tough mentally. You can be exhausted physically and hang in if you're strong mentally. He had been there before; he had played singles and doubles for four or five hours the day before a final and been OK. I knew he could do it if he hung tough."

McEnroe hung tough and 43 minutes later flung his arms into the air to celebrate his victory and walked to the net to shake hands with the disconsolate Borg.

For two days, McEnroe had fought Connors, Borg, and the crowd — which cheered his mistakes to the very end — and had come away the winner. "Any time you beat the No. 1, player in the world, it's something special," he said. "But beating him to win the U.S. Open makes it even better."

Borg Crushed

For Borg, the defeat was crushing. He insisted it was disappointing like any other defeat, but his voice was flat when he said it. Not only had he lost the title he now wants most, but he had lost it to McEnroe, the man who has succeeded Connors as his archrival.

"As long as I play tennis, I'll try to win the U.S. Open," he said. "It will be my biggest ambition in the future. At Wimbledon I was a little more lucky in the fifth set; today John was.

"I think in the future John and I will play a lot of great matches against each other. We have the best matches when we play. We play the best tennis when we are against each other."

Because of their Wimbledon masterpiece, the Borg-McEnroe rivalry had grown to almost mythic proportions in the public's mind before yesterday. Now it is bound to grow even more.

"We don't play each other that often, that's part of the reason it's such a big deal," McEnroe said. "Whenever we play, it's like here or at Wimbledon or the Masters, so there's a lot of attention and a lot of buildup. It becomes very big to everybody."

In the end, Borg, the Swede adopted by the New York crowd, couldn't wait to leave. He showered quickly, walked to the blue Saab that his wife Mariana was driving, and left without a word to the fans who trailed him, shouting encouragement and applauding.

McEnroe, booed in his home town, lingered, savoring his victory. Long after the match had ended, he sat in the locker room with friends and enjoyed what he had accomplished.

"What does this say about me?" he repeated when someone asked him about the kind of courage it takes to win two magnificent four-hour-plus, five-set matches in 28 hours. "It says I like to win."

Yankees Beat Angels; Orioles Lose to A's

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Jim Spencer's three-run homer and Rudy May's four-hit pitching over seven innings lifted the Yankees to a 4-1 victory yesterday over California. New York increased its lead in the American League East to 4½ games over Baltimore, which lost to Oakland.

Spencer's home run, his 11th of the year, followed a single by Oscar Gamble and a walk to Reggie Jackson in the fourth inning. The Yankees added a run in the sixth on walks to Bucky Dent and Bobby Brown, an infield sigle by Willie Randolph and a sacrifice fly by Bobby Murcer.

May, who improved his record to 13-5, was replaced by Doug Bird at the start of the eighth inning. Bird allowed the only California run in the eighth when Rod Carew singled, advanced on a walk and a long fly ball and scored on a wild pitch.

A's 5, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Steve McCatty allowed only six hits as Oakland defeated the Orioles, 5-2. McCatty's complete game, his ninth of the season, was the 78th for Oakland pitchers, the most since Cleveland had 81 in 1953. The major league record is 106, set by the 1941 Chicago White Sox.

Rangers 7, Brewers 2

In Milwaukee, Mike Richardt singled three times and drove in three runs and Doc Medich gained his 100th major league victory as Texas beat the Brewers, 7-2. It was the final game for George Bamberger, who is retiring as the Milwaukee manager. He will be replaced by his third base coach, Buck Rodgers, who was acting manager earlier this year while Bamberger recovered from a heart attack.

Mariners 12, Red Sox 6

In Boston, Seattle sent 12 batters to the plate in the second inning and scored eight runs in defeating the Red Sox, 12-6, with a 16-hit attack.

Twins 3, Tigers 1

In Detroit, Darrell Jackson allowed four hits in seven innings and Roy Smalley hit a two-run homer to lead Minnesota to a 3-1 victory over the Tigers.

Royals 6, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Willie Aikens hit a home run and two singles, driving in three runs, as Kansas City beat the Indians, 6-4.

Blue Jays 3, White Sox 1
Blue Jays 7, White Sox 6

In Toronto, Damaso Garcia drove in four runs — three on a bases-loaded triple in the third inning — to lead the Blue Jays to a 7-6 victory over Chicago and a sweep of their doubleheader. In the opener, John Mayberry hit his 21st home run and Joey McLaughlin and Mike Barlow pitched an eight-hitter as Toronto won, 3-1.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 0

In the National League, in Los Angeles, Davey Lopes and Steve Garvey each had two hits to support the three-hit pitching of Dave Goltz and Bobby Castillo as the Dodgers beat Philadelphia, 6-0.

Cardinals 2, Astros 0

In Houston, Pete Vuckovich, returning after a two-week rest, pitched an eight-hitter and singled in a run as St. Louis beat the Astros, 2-0, dropping Houston two games behind Los Angeles in the National League West.

Braves 6, Pirates 5

In Atlanta, Dale Murphy hit a two-run homer in the eighth and Bob Horner hit two bases-empty home runs to lead the Braves to their seventh straight victory, a 6-5 triumph over Pittsburgh.

Giants 6, Expos 3

In San Francisco, Vida Blue and Greg Minton pitched a six-hitter as the Giants snapped a six-game losing streak by defeating Montreal, 6-3.

Cubs 6, Reds 4

In Chicago, Jerry Martin's two-out double in the eighth inning broke a 4-4 tie and the Cubs went on to beat Cincinnati, 6-4.

Padres 5, Mets 2

In San Diego, Gene Tenace doubled to drive in two runs as the Padres handed New York its ninth straight defeat, 5-2.

Sims Scores 3 as Lions Upset Rams, 41-20

From Agency Dispatches

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 8 — Billy Sims rushed for 133 yards and three touchdowns yesterday to lead the Detroit Lions to a 41-20 upset of the Los Angeles Rams in their National Football League opener.

Sims, the No. 1 selection in the NFL draft, carried the ball 22 times, and his rushing yardage was the most for Detroit since Altie Taylor's 160 yards in a 1973 game. He also caught two passes for 64 yards.

Dexter Bussey added 111 yards in 14 carries for the Lions, including a 15-yard touchdown run that broke a 20-20 tie in the third quarter.

Detroit's Gary Danielson, returning to action after sitting out last season with a knee injury, completed 10 of 19 passes for 173 yards as the Lions rolled up 494 total yards.

Eagles 27, Broncos 6

In Philadelphia, Ron Jaworski's three touchdown passes and a stifling defense contributed to the Eagles' 27-6 victory over Denver.

Jaworski threw a 56-yard scoring pass to Harold Carmichael in the first period, went 16 yards to Scott Fitzkee in the second and 11 to John Spagnola in the fourth.

Philadelphia's other points came from the bare foot of Tony Franklin, who kicked two field goals and three conversions.

The Eagles' defense, which had five quarterback sacks, did not give up a point until the third period, when Philadelphia led, 20-0. The Denver scoring resulted from field goals of 44 and 43 yards by Fred Steinfort.

Chargers 34, Seahawks 13

In Seattle, Dan Fouts riddled the Seahawks' defense for four touchdown passes to lead San Diego to a 34-13 triumph.

Fouts gave the Chargers a 24-3 halftime lead with three scoring passes in the second quarter. Gregg McCrary caught a 1-yard touchdown pass from Fouts with 12:36 left in the quarter to snap a 3-3 tie. Fouts also hit Charlie Joiner with a 19-yard touchdown pass and John Jefferson with a 10-yard score later in the period.

Jefferson caught a second scoring pass, this one a 23-yarder from Fouts, to make it 31-6 with 2:26 left in the third quarter.

Fouts finished the game with 230 yards on 21 completions in 31 attempts. John Cappelletti led the San Diego ground game with 112 yards on 16 rushes.

Raiders 27, Chiefs 13

In Kansas City, Mo., Dan Pastorini, in his first appearance as Oakland quarterback, passed for 317 yards and two touchdowns to carry the Raiders to a 27-14 victory over the Chiefs.

Pastorini, who was acquired in the off-season deal that sent Ken Stabler to Houston, completed 19 of 37 attempts and found Bob Chandler for both of the scoring passes, a 16-yarder in the first quarter and a 32-yarder in the third quarter.

Mark van Eeghen added a 1-yard touchdown run and Chris Bahr chipped in field goals of 41 and 39 yards for Oakland.

Colts 17, Jets 14

In New York, Bert Jones ran 12 yards for one score and set up Steve Mike-Mayer's tie-breaking 46-yard field goal with 6:52 left to carry Baltimore to a 17-14 upset of the Jets.

Baltimore's victory was assured when Pat Leahy's 32-yard attempt at a game-tying field goal for New York bounced off the left upright and failed to go through with 3:17 left in the game.

Jones ran 12 yards for a touchdown in the second period and sprinted 19 yards to the Jets' 2-yard line in the third quarter to set up Cleveland Franklin's 1-yard scoring plunge for a 14-0 lead.

After New York rallied to tie the game in the third period on a 3-yard run by quarterback Ricahrd Todd and a spectacular 75-yard runback with a recovered fumble by rookie safety Darrol Ray, Jones took the Colts on a time-consuming drive in the fourth period to set up the winning field goal.

Associated Press

Don McCauley of Baltimore, lunging for a first down, is trapped by New York Jets' Shafer Suggs, top, and Greg Buttle.

Levi Wins 4-Hole Playoff With Morgan in U.S. Golf

SUTTON, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP) — Wayne Levi won the Jimmy Fund Golf Classic yesterday in a four-hole playoff with Gil Morgan.

Levi, 27, had a par 5 on the 547-yard fourth hole at Pleasant Valley Country Club, while Morgan bogeyed, taking three putts from about 25 feet. Both men had parred the first three holes of the playoff after finishing the final round tied at 273, 11 under par.

Levi surged into contention with 6-under-par 65 in the third round and a 66 yesterday, catching Morgan on the 71st hole of the 72-hole tournament. Morgan, 34, had taken a two-stroke lead — four over Levi — into the final round.

Mike Reid, who was tied with the leaders with five holes to play, bogeyed the 15th hole yesterday and finished at 274. John Cook, a former U.S. amateur champion who led after two rounds, tied with Jack Renner for fourth at 276.

Daniel Wins Women's Event

PEPPER PIKE, Ohio, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Beth Daniel won the World Series of Women's Golf yesterday, defeating Nancy Lopez Melton by one stroke for the biggest first prize in the history of women's golf — $50,000.

Daniel had a fourth-round 71 to finish at 282, six under par. Lopez Melton finished at 283, while Amy Alcott and JoAnn Washam shared third place at 285. The invitation-only field of 12 included the top 10 money winners from the women's professional tour.

Kite Takes European Open

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP) — Tom Kite won the European Open golf championship yesterday with an 8-under-par 284. Lon Hinkle, who led until the final hole at Walton Heath, tied with Leonard Thompson for second place at 285.

NASL Playoffs

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
New York vs. Dallas
(New York wins series, 2-1)
Sept. 3 — New York 3, Dallas 2
Sept. 7 — Dallas 2, New York 0
Mini-game — New York 2, Dallas 0
Seattle vs. Los Angeles
(Los Angeles wins series, 2-1)
Sept. 3 — Los Angeles 3, Seattle 0
Sept. 5 — Seattle 4, Los Angeles 0
Mini-game — Los Angeles 2, Seattle 0
Championship Round
New York vs. Los Angeles
Sept. 10 — New York at Los Angeles
Sept. 13 — Los Angeles at New York
AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Tampa Bay vs. San Diego
(San Diego wins series, 2-1)
Sept. 4 — San Diego 4, Tampa Bay 3
Sept. 7 — Tampa Bay 6, San Diego 0
Mini-game — San Diego 2, Tampa Bay 1
Fort Lauderdale vs. Edmonton
(Fort Lauderdale wins series, 2-1)
Sept. 3 —, Fort Lauderdale 1, Edmonton 0
Sept. 6 — Edmonton 3, Fort Lauderdale 2
Mini-game — Fort Lauderdale 2, Edmonton 0
Championship Round
Fort Lauderdale vs. San Diego
Sept. 11 — Fort Lauderdale at San Diego
Sept. 13 — San Diego at Fort Lauderdale

Sprint Cycling Title Retained by Nakano

BESANCON, France, Sept. 8 (UPI) — Koichi Nakano of Japan won a semifinal showdown against France's two-time Olympic champion, Daniel Marelou, then beat countryman Masahito Ozaki yesterday in the World Track Cycling Championships for his fourth straight professional sprint title.

In the tandem sprints, Czechoslovakia won its fifth title in eight years when Ivan Kuricek and Pavel Martinek defeated the French pair, Yvon Cloarec and Franck Depine.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
New England	1	0	0	1.000	34	17
Buffalo	1	0	0	1.000	17	7
Baltimore	1	0	0	1.000	17	14
NY Jets	0	1	0	.000	14	17
Miami	0	1	0	.000	7	17
Central						
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1.000	31	17
Houston	0	1	0	.000	17	31
Cleveland	0	1	0	.000	17	34
Cincinnati	0	1	0	.000	12	17
West						
San Diego	1	0	0	1.000	34	13
Oakland	1	0	0	1.000	27	14
Kansas City	0	1	0	.000	14	27
Seattle	0	1	0	.000	13	34
Denver	0	1	0	.000	6	27

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
NY Giants	1	0	0	1.000	41	35
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1.000	27	6
Dallas	0	0	0	.000	00	00
Washington	0	0	0	.000	00	00
St. Louis	0	1	0	.000	35	41
Central						
Detroit	1	0	0	1.000	41	20
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000	34	23
Tampa Bay	1	0	0	1.000	17	12
Green Bay	1	0	0	1.000	12	6
Chicago	0	1	0	.000	6	12
West						
San Francisco	1	0	0	1.000	26	23
Atlanta	0	1	0	.000	23	34
New Orleans	0	1	0	.000	23	26
Los Angeles	0	1	0	.000	20	41

Sunday's Results
Minnesota 24, Atlanta 23
San Francisco 26, New Orleans 23
Tampa Bay 17, Cincinnati 12
Green Bay 12, Chicago 6, overtime
New England 34, Cleveland 17
Pittsburgh 31, Houston 17
Buffalo 17, Miami 7
New York Giants 41, St. Louis 35
Baltimore 17, New York Jets 14
Philadelphia 27, Denver 6
Detroit 41, Los Angeles 20
Oakland 27, Kansas City 14
San Diego 34, Seattle 13
Monday's Game
Dallas at Washington

CFL Standings

East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
Ottawa	5	4	0	10	193	202
Hamilton	4	4	1	9	175	184
Montreal	4	5	0	8	166	192
Toronto	3	6	0	6	150	200
West						
Edmonton	8	1	0	16	294	137
Br.Columbia	5	2	1	11	186	154
Winnipeg	5	4	0	10	208	217
Calgary	4	5	0	8	212	214
Saskatchewan	1	8	0	2	170	254

Saturday's Results
Montreal 35, Toronto 24
Sunday's Results
Ottawa 31, Saskatchewan 21
Winnipeg 30, Calgary 29
Edmonton 53, Hamilton 18

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE ORIOLES — Recalled Paul Hartzell, pitcher, and Mark Corey, outfielder, from Rochester of the International League. Purchased the contract of Bob Bonner, shortstop, from Rochester.
TORONTO BLUE JAYS — Recalled Willie Upshaw, infielder-outfielder, from Syracuse of the International League.

Brett Injured, Out of Action

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 8 (UPI) — George Brett, bidding to finish the season with a .400 batting average, injured his right hand hitting against Cleveland on Saturday night and missed yesterday's game.

However, X-rays taken today were negative, and team officials said he may return to the starting lineup this week. The Royals are in Anaheim for a series with California.

Brett, who is attempting to become baseball's first .400 hitter since Ted Williams in 1941, was hitting .396 at the time of his injury Saturday. He felt pain swinging at an outside pitch in his third at bat against Len Barker and was held out of yesterday's game with the Indians when he reported to the park with a swollen hand.

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh 120 002 000— 5 8 1
Atlanta 010 101 03x— 6 8 2
Rhoden, Tekulve (7) and Ott; Matula, Hrabosky (3), Garber (6), Bradford (8), Camp (9) and Benedict. W—Bradford (3-4). L—Tekulve (8-9). HRs—Atlanta, Horner 2 (31), Murphy (28).

Cincinnati 000 100 003— 4 6 1
Chicago 000 310 02x— 6 10 1
Moskau, Leibrandt (5), Bair (7) and Nolan; Krukow, Sutter (8) and Blackwell. W—Sutter (5-7). L—Bair (1-6).

Philadelphia 000 000 000— 0 3 1
Los Angeles 201 300 00x— 6 10 0
Ruthven, Brusstar (4), Noles (5), Larson (6), Bystrom (8) and Boone; Goltz, Castillo (4) and Sciascia. W—Castillo (6-6). L—Ruthven (14-9).

Montreal 010 011 000— 3 6 2
San Francisco 000 322 01x— 6 9 0
Lea, D'Aquisto (5), Norman (6), Sosa (6), Fryman (7) and Carter; Blue, Minton (7) and May. W—Blue (13-7). L—D'Aquisto (2-5). HRs—Montreal, Dawson 2 (14).

St. Louis 110 000 000— 2 6 0
Houston 000 000 000— 0 8 0
Vuckovich and Simmons; Forsch, Sambito (8) and Ashby. W—Vuckovich (10-9). L—Forsch (10-12).

New York 000 000 200— 2 10 2
San Diego 003 000 02x— 5 8 1
Pocella, Falcone (3), Miller (5), Reardon (7), Jackson (8) and Trevino; Shirley, Lucas (7) and Tenace, Fahey (8). W—Shirley (10-10). L—Pocella (3-4).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 080 300 001— 12 16 1
Boston 100 001 310— 6 14 1
R. Anderson, McLaughlin (1), Sarmiento (6), Rawley (8) and Narron; Renko, Hurst (2), Lockwood (2), MacWhorter (7) and Rader. W—McLaughlin (2-6). L—Renko (9-6). HRs—Boston, Hancock (1), Walker (1).

California 000 000 010— 1 7 0
New York 000 301 00x— 4 6 0
Dorsey, Knapp (4), LaRoche (5), Ferris (5), Schueler (6), Lemanczyk (6), Hassler (8) and Skaggs, Whitmer (7); May, Bird (8), Gossage (9) and Cerone. W—May (13-5). L—Dorsey (8-2). HR—New York, Spencer (11).

Texas 022 011 000— 7 14 0
Milwaukee 100 001 000— 2 13 4
Medich, Johnson (9) and Sundberg; McClure, Holdsworth (3), Flinn (6), Castro (8) and Martinez, Moore (5). W—Medich (12-9). L—McClure (12-7).

(First Game)
Chicago 000 000 001— 1 8 0
Toronto 001 110 00x— 3 10 0
Trout and Foley; McLaughlin, Barlow (9) and Davis. W—McLaughlin (5-8). L—Trout (8-13). HR—Toronto, Mayberry (21).

(Second Game)
Chicago 014 000 100— 6 11 1
Toronto 203 000 200— 7 10 0
Burns, Proly (7) and Borgmann; Leal, Schrom (6), Garvin (8), Barlow (8) and Whitt. W—Schrom (1-0). L—Proly (3-9). HRs—Chicago, Baines 2 (12), Morrison (12).

Minnesota 000 000 030— 3 9 1
Detroit 100 000 000— 1 4 0
D. Jackson, Corbett (8) and Wynegar; Fidrych, Underwood (8) and Dyer. W—D. Jackson (9-8). L—Fidrych (1-3). HR—Minnesota, Smalley (15).

Kansas City 200 021 001— 6 13 0
Cleveland 100 000 200— 4 9 1
Leonard, K. Brett (7), Quisenberry (7) and Porter; Garland, Owchinko (6), Cruz (9) and Hassey. W—Leonard (17-9). L—Garland (6-8). HR—Kansas City, Aikens (15).

Oakland 300 200 000— 5 8 2
Baltimore 002 000 000— 2 6 2
McCatty and Newman; Stone and Graham. W—McCatty (11-13). L—Stone (22-6).

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 375 at bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Templeton, St.L.	103	449	73	145	.323
Hendrick, St.L.	132	506	68	160	.316
Buckner, Chi	120	475	56	150	.316
Hernandez, Stl.	132	495	93	156	.315
Cruz, Hou	134	509	69	159	.312
Trillo, Phil	116	431	55	133	.309
Cedeno, Hou	111	409	58	126	.308
Dawson, Mtl	126	474	76	145	.306
Baker, LA	127	481	70	146	.304
Simmons, Stl.	123	427	75	130	.304

Home Runs
Schmidt, Philadelphia, 36; Horner, Atlanta, 31; Murphy, Atlanta, 28; Baker, Los Angeles, 27; Cey, Los Angeles, Garvey, Los Angeles, and Hendrick, St. Louis, 23.

Runs Batted In
Schmidt, Philadelphia, 98; Garvey, Los Angeles, and Hendrick, St. Louis, 95; Baker, Los Angeles, 88; Hernandez, St. Louis, and Simmons, St. Louis, 85.

Stolen Bases
LaFlora, Montreal, 89; Moreno, Pittsburgh, 83; Collins, Cincinnati, 66; Scott, Montreal, 57.

Pitching (13 Decisions)
Reuss, Los Angeles, 16-5, .762, 2.20; Bibby, Pittsburgh, 15-5, .750, 3.38; Carlton, Philadelphia, 21-8, .724, 2.27; Hooton, Los Angeles, 13-5, .722, 3.13; Walk, Philadelphia, 10-4, .714, 4.76; Richard, Houston, 10-4, .714, 1.90; Sutton, Los Angeles, 10-4, .714, 2.15; D.Alexander, Atlanta, 13-7, .650, 3.84.

Strikeouts
Carlton, Philadelphia, 247; Ryan, Houston, 159; Blyleven, Pittsburgh, 153; P.Niekro, Atlanta, 151; Seto, Cincinnati, 138.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 375 at bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
G.Brett, KC	101	391	76	155	.396
Cooper, Mil	130	529	80	191	.361
Dilone, Clev	110	429	72	148	.345
Carew, Cal	125	476	64	159	.334
Rivers, Tex	133	570	91	188	.330
Bell, Tex	109	435	69	143	.329
Wilson, KC	136	593	110	193	.325
Bumbry, Balt	134	530	98	165	.311
Oliver, Tex	138	555	81	173	.310
Munson, NY	109	403	53	124	.308

Home Runs
Jackson, New York, 35; Oglivie, Milwaukee, and Thomas, Milwaukee, 33; Armas, Oakland, 30; Murray, Baltimore, 23.

Runs Batted In
Cooper, Milwaukee, 106; Oliver, Texas, 101; Brett, Kansas City, 100; Jackson, New York, 95; Perez, Boston, Oglivie, Milwaukee, and Thomas, Milwaukee, 92.

Stolen Bases
Henderson, Oakland, 72; Wilson, Kansas City, 61; Dilone, Cleveland, 50; Cruz, Seattle, 40; Bumbry, Baltimore, 35.

Pitching (13 Decisions)
Darwin, Texas, 11-2, .846, 2.33; Stone, Baltimore, 22-6, .786, 3.05; Gura, Kansas City, 18-5, .783, 2.31; John, New York, 19-7, .731, 3.51; R.May, New York, 13-5, .722, 2.29; McGregor, Baltimore, 16-7, .696, 3.13; Barker, Cleveland, 18-8, .692, 3.64; M.Norris, Oakland, 18-8, .692, 2.31.

Strikeouts
Barker, Cleveland, 159; M.Norris, Oakland, 154; Guidry, New York, 136; F.Bannister, Seattle, 130; Haas, Milwaukee, 128.

occer Results

Spanish League
First Division
Las Palmas 0
Real Sociedad 2
ita 0
Hercules 1
2, Murcia 1
alamanca 0
., Athletic Bilbao 0
id 2, Almeria 1
adrid 5, Valladolid 2

Art Buchwald

Coaching the Gipper To Follow a Script

WASHINGTON — Even the most optimistic supporters of Ronald Reagan had to admit that he had a bad week.

They are now spending a lot of time with the candidate trying to get his campaign back on the track.

"Ronnie, tell us again exactly what happened."

Buchwald

"Weren't you guys there?"

"No, we were mending your fences from the week before. We thought it was safe to let you out of the hotel room by yourself on Labor Day."

"Well, I was making a speech at the Michigan State Fair and I was going along fine until I saw this fellow in a Carter mask in the audience. I got so darned mad, I ad libbed that while I was in Michigan Carter was opening his campaign down in the city that gave birth to the Ku Klux Klan."

"You were talking about Tuscumbia, Alabama?"

"I guess so. I heard somebody say it on the evening news."

"That wasn't very smart, Ronnie. We need to win the South. You got them all upset down there."

"I didn't, darn it. Carter did. He's trying to make a political issue of it."

"What other kind of issue would he make of it, Ronnie?"

* * *

"Well, I don't see why I can't ad lib when I want to. It's no fun reading the same speech all the time."

"Ronnie, every time you ad lib you put your foot in your mouth. That is why everything is written out for you."

"You mean when a guy wears a Carter mask at one of my political rallies, I have to keep my mouth shut?"

"Ronnie, remember when you used to make movies?"

"Yes, and I got the girl in many of them. Every time they write about my movie career they say I never got the girl."

"We know you got the girl. That's beside the point. The important thing was that you worked from a script, and in the movies you could only say what was in the script, right?"

"I don't know what you're driving at."

"We want you to stick to our script. We want you to pretend you're making a movie about campaigning for president of the United States, and we want you to read the lines just as they were written."

"I didn't say Carter was a member of the Ku Klux Klan."

"We know you didn't, Ronnie. But you gave Carter an opportunity to say you insulted the South. Seven governors have called in to protest your remarks. The Ku Klux Klan has nothing to do with the election in November. We've got to hit Carter hard on the recession."

"You mean the depression."

"It's not a depression, Ronnie. That's something else you said that wasn't in the script."

* * *

"If I'm going to be president of the United States, I should be able to think for myself."

"It's too dangerous, Ronnie. Every time you think for yourself you lose votes. Let us do the thinking for you — at least until you get elected."

"So what do I do about the South?"

"We're working on the script now. We'll say your remarks were misinterpreted, and what you said about the Ku Klux Klan came out wrong, and Carter is trying to exploit the situation. Then we'll attack Andy Young and Patricia Harris for bringing up the Ku Klux Klan in the first place. Do you think you can do it without throwing in your own two cents?"

"I suppose so, but I sure would like to go on the attack instead of defending everything I say all the time."

"You can go on the attack, Ronnie, just as long as you stick to the script. If you don't like the lines, tell one of us and we'll change them for you. But no more surprises. Promise?"

"I guess I can do it, but it's not going to be fun."

"Okay, let's just test you. I'm going to put on a Jimmy Carter mask. Now, what do you say?"

"Where's your dumb brother Billy?"

"No, Ronnie, that is not what you would say. Let's start all over again. Suppose you were making 'King's Row' and . . ."

Jack Palance

Requiem for a Battle-Pocked Near-Star Who Is Annoyed by Almost Everything

By Tom Shales

WASHINGTON (WP) — Behind the ravaged tough-guy mug of Jack Palance lies a soulful and gentle interior, right?

Not exactly. There doesn't seem to be a lot of interior left.

Certainly he's not punchy like the immortal Mountain McClintock, whom he played in "Requiem for a Heavyweight" on TV 24 years ago. Palance appears battle-pocked and ornery, a near-star who is annoyed by almost everything.

Now 60, Palance would rather be back on his farm in Drums, Pa., than reminiscing about his Great Moment on live television or talking about his old villain-image or discussing the way his physiognomy may have shaped his destiny or taking the rap for terrorizing the farmers in "Shane" or trying to decide whether this or that movie was any good.

"What difference does it make whether something is good or bad?" he asked with a sigh.

Years of being up to here in the Big Muddy of the Mediocre may have left him jaded, but he wasn't the first talented actor to have fallen between the cracks of What Might Have Been.

At least he had his night under the lights.

Millions have never seen "Requiem," and they include Palance. He couldn't watch it the night he did it on CBS's "Playhouse 90" because it was live. "I got a copy of it years ago in three parts, three huge cans, that somebody gave me," he said, "but then you need all the machinery to run it and I didn't have it."

His memories of "Requiem" are vague, but he said he remembers the era of live television, sometimes with a grimace, usually with a grin of pleasure.

'Very Frightening'

"I do remember doing another show almost immediately after 'Requiem' with Keenan Wynn. 'The Last Tycoon,' which I loved doing, with Peter Lorre, Viveca Lindfors and some other people, and in one scene with Keenan he was starting to tell me something and I could see his face getting red, and suddenly there was a stop and all he could think of to say was, 'Well! Well! Whaddayou think about THAT!' That was it, and you had to think of something to get back into the story. That kind of feeling was very frightening.

Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post
"What difference does it make whether it's good or bad?"

"It was a marvelous period. There was something terribly exciting about it all. It isn't exciting any more."

In another live TV play, Palance played a bullfighter who fought not a real bull but a head and horns mounted on a wheeled device pushed around by stagehands. At least once, the stagehands rolled right into the scene with the bull. "Now, how do you get people back to a show like that when they've seen that kind of a thing?" he asked.

He is not an inordinately cheerful man. But then, there are all sorts of things that can depress him. He isn't thrilled at the thought of all the ragtag gladiator epics he made in Yugoslavia or god knows where. And his happy, if hectic, memories of live TV are offset by later experiences, when the golden age gave way to the plastic age and he found himself in such enterprises as "Bronk," a CBS cop show that looked great as a pilot — full of character, nuance, detail — but then, when it got to be a series, fell over in a heap.

The network decided it wanted everything that had made the show distinctive taken out.

"It became a standard-procedure-type television program. What happens is that unfortunately an actor gets stuck in something like that. I would never, never have agreed to do 'Bronk' if I knew it would be the 'Bronk' that you saw. I couldn't get out of it. I'd signed. There I was reading this *junk* week after week."

Obliterated

That was in 1975, and "Bronk" collapsed after one miserable season. Earlier, Palance was in a slightly more successful ABC series, "The Greatest Show on Earth." This was 1963 and "Earth" was slotted opposite the much-praised anthology drama series, "The Richard Boone Show," on NBC. "We were supposed to destroy each other," Palance recalled. But CBS and a little comedy called "Petticoat Junction" obliterated them both.

So — that's television for you.

Reminded that he recently appeared in a rerun of a "Buck Rogers" episode on NBC, he said, "Oh, that thing!" Although last year he had a small role in NBC's Olympic-theme drama, "The Golden Moment" that he thought was not bad, he also popped up in the commandingly ludicrous ABC film "The Ivory Ape," about the rout of a mangy albino gorilla.

"It was a silly show but you think, 'What the hell, they pay money,' " he said. "It didn't help that we had a Japanese director who spoke very little English, and 11 Japanese in the crew. For a film made in Bermuda."

His latest movie is "Without Warning," which he says will open soon, presumably with warning. "It's a type of space film. Visitors from outer space — not really going into space, space men coming here. They come here for sport. They see all these things [humans] running around and they love hunting. And they're out of game on their own planet, so they come down because the hunting is good. . . .

"What was the name of that actor with Barbara Bain in 'Mission: Impossible'?" Martin Landau. "Oh, yeah. He's in it too."

Palance works now about as much as he wants, but not enough to be happy.

"I don't think you ever do enough to be 'happy.' It's not the work itself, but being happy that's the problem. Very often you do something and you think, 'My God, maybe something will happen to the film between now and the time it comes out and they'll never show it.' "

Jack Palance will not be writing words of inspiration and optimism for the next issue of *Reader's Digest*, no. But there's a dignity to the guy that isn't compromised by a fake happy face put on for interviews.

There's also the dignity that compelled him to turn down a Blue Bonnet margarine commercial for which he would have had to wear a baby's cap, but he will be returning to television soon in a series of ads for Haagen Dazs ice cream.

"They say they sell all they make, but they're doing commercials anyway, just as Rolls-Royce might do theirs. Anyway, they're paying me a lot of money." Faint smile. "So maybe I won't have to do *junk* for the rest of my life."

PEOPLE: *'Lou Grant' Swe Starless Emmy N*

"Lou Grant," about life at a Los Angeles newspaper, walked away with five Emmy awards, including best dramatic series, on a night when the stars did not come out for U.S. television's tribute to itself. **Ed Asner**, named best lead actor in a dramatic series for the title role in "Lou Grant," was not present at the award ceremony in Hollywood. Neither was **Barbara Bel Geddes** of "Dallas," named best lead actress in a dramatic series. And neither were the musicians — the entire program relied on taped music. Most big-name performers boycotted the ceremony to dramatize the eight-week-old entertainers' strike against movie and television producers. Asner, who won his fifth Emmy as Lou Grant, was a boycott leader. "I regret that I wasn't there in my monkey suit," he said. "But a strike is even more sad. I think we were missed." **Nancy Marchand**, who plays the publisher in "Lou Grant," was named best supporting actress in a drama, and the show picked up awards for writing and direction, as well as one for music composition. "Soap, "M*A*S*H" and "Taxi" dominated the comedy awards. Only one winning actor — the little-known **Powers Boothe** — appeared to accept his award, for the title role in "Guyana Tragedy: The Story of Jim Jones." A small band of performers kept the nationally televised ceremony on the air after most of the original participants joined the boycott. **Dick Clark** and **Steve Allen** took over as hosts after **Bob Newhart**, **Michael Landon** and **Lee Remick** withdrew. Allen, who said he and Clark were donating their pay to the actors' strike fund, poked fun at the situation, referring at one point to the "star-studded audience — three stars and 14 studs." Among the handful of performers who did show up were the **Smothers Brothers**, singer **Barbie Benton**, actor and former evangelist **Marjoe Gortner** and skater **Peggy Fleming** . . . Miss Oklahoma, **Susan Powell**, an operatic soprano, was crowned the 1981 Miss America at Atlantic City, and — for the first time — two black contestents made it to the semifinals: Miss Arkansas, **Lencola Sullivan**, who also was one of the final five contestants; and Miss Washington, **Doris Janell Hayes**. Powell, 21, of Elk City, Oklahoma, won preliminary competitions with a comic aria.

* * *

The new love in the life of Britain's **Prince Charles**, 31, is 19-year-old **Lady Diana Spencer**, a "beautiful English rose" who is the daughter of an earl, the tabloid Sun says.

"The couple have j creet weekend toge ral," the royal cast where they went r the newspaper rep has been linked to including **Lady San** Diana's sister. An **Lady Jane**, is mar **Fellowes**, assistant tary to **Queen Eliza** ther, **Earl Spencer**, of **John Churchill**, **Marlborough**, the 18 itary commande House chief of staff dan, 36, has been Washington for s with 24-year-old Henry, formerly of who works at Georg sity Hospital. Jo wife, **Nancy**, still White House on Ro staff.

* *

Alessandro Ponti, producer **Carlo Po** wife **Giuliana Fiastr Priscilla Rattazzi**, a chairman **Giovanni** resort city of Porto the Tuscan coast c Ponti and his curre **Sophia Loren**, did ceremony — he wa absentia early this y ian court of illegali $11 million out of th has been living in se ile. Both he and L French citizens.

* *

Alf Landon, the 19 presidential nomine his 93rd birthday tod Kan. Most of his b conducted from l lumned home, when videotaped the spee duced his daughter **Landon Kassebaum**, temporary presiding Republican National Landon, who says th Party is too conser own good, thinks cha that the United Stat woman president by is honorary chairma **Reagan's** campaign Kansas . . . **Col. H** ers, the ailing Ke Chicken founder, sh birthday cake — hi feed 10,000 — during in Louisville. Sanders trademark white do suit and black strin cake after several h grass music fans at an tival sang "Happy him.

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